in Paris, London, Zurich Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami

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LATE NEWS

Reagan Answers **Oueries on Iran**

WASHINGTON (UPI) President Reagan, who has not answered public questions on the Iran arms affair since Nov. 19, met in private Monday with a special panel to discuss his involvement in the operation.

A brief White House state-

ment said that Mr. Reagan "answered all of the panel's questions" about the evolution of ment in the operation "and the U.S. foreign policy process in general. The statement said that Mr. Reagan expected to meet again with the panel.



President Reagan work-ing on the State of the Union address he will make to Congress Tues-

GENERAL NEWS I he the trial of the former leader of the Central African Re-

#Poverty smoon blacks is ineasing in American cities, studies show. Page 3.

abile, citizens hear a recital of

BUSINESS/FINANCE pealed to the U.S. for flexibility to evert a trade war. Page 9. Exxon reported a drop in quarterly profit, but a gain for

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Aquino Allows Protest

20,000 March To Palace for Land Reform

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune
MANILA — The Philippine covernment called off the armed orces and allowed thousands of

leftist protesters to march to the main gate of the presidential palace Monday.

Officials said the decision to withdraw the troops and let the

demonstrators through was made personally by President Corazon C. At least 18 protesters were killed and dozens were wounded Thursday when marines opened fire on demonstrators who tried to break

through police lines and cross a bridge to the palace. Organizers said 50,000 people took part in the march on Monday. independent observers put the number at about 20,000. The demonstrators have been demanding

government action on land reform. The presidential spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said Mrs. Aquino met with some of the protesters Monday and decided to allow them through to the palace despite strong reservations by military commanders who felt they

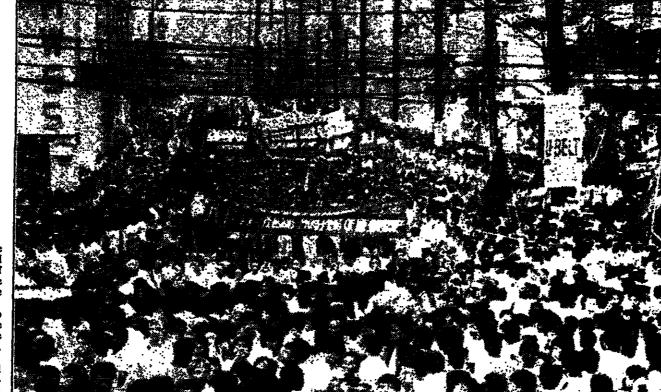
could not guarantee security.
"The president felt it was a tense situation that had to be defused," Mr. Benigno said.

Mrs. Aquino was reported to be close to tears when she met the farm and trade union leaders Monday and told them the killings brought her great pain. "I could not sleep," she was

quoted as saying.

Jaime Tadeo, the farm leader who led the march Thursday, was himself in tears. He told the president that the peasants loved her but that military barricades were isolating her from the people.

Some analysts said they feared that Mrs. Aquino's handling of the situation Monday would intensify criticism in some military quarters that she was not tough enough with minists and their sympathiz ers. But officials said they believed



Protesters demanding action on land reform by President Corazon C. Aquino marching in Manila on Monday.

Manila Alleges Military Tapped Phones

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon Aquino's top aide accused the military authorities Monday of tapping the telephones of high-

ranking government officials,
Speaking at a breakfast forum, Joker Arroyo, Mrs. Aquino's executive secretary, said the Defense Ministry tapped his home phone and those of other officials during Mrs. Aquino's visit to the United

States in September.
"We asked the armed forces, and more particularly the Defense Ministry, to secure our phones," he said. "They left bugs. That is unpleasant but that is the truth. I repeat, instead of securing and removing the bugs, they placed

bugs."
Mr. Arroyo also said that, in an effort to "placate" the U.S. government, he staged a conversation with Mrs. Aquino, who was in New York. He said he assumed the United States was monitoring the

cians cast about Monday for expla-

ernment efforts to limit political the armed forces would accept her damage from the disclosure last

with Mrs. Aquino and Teodoro Locsin, a presidential speechwriter, who also was in New York.

The taped conversation appears to contradict Mrs. Aquino's repeated assertions that she had no dealings with the independent panel that drafted the proposed Philippine Constitution. The charter will be put before the voters Monday.

During the conversation, according to copies and transcripts of the tape, Mrs. Aquino and her aides cussed the implications of the panel's wish to make the Philippines a constitutionally nuclearfree country.

The three expressed fears that an aid bill in the U.S. Senate would be imperiled by the vote. Mr. Arroyo suggested telephoning a commis The disclosures were potentially

damaging. Not only has Mrs. mission's deliberations, cut any inkling of U.S. involvement in internal Philippine affairs would raise fears of Washington trying to week of secret tape recordings of a manipulate events in the country.

the taped conversation did take try to have the vote reversed. "The conversation was for place, although he added that some

portions of the tape appeared to have been spliced. He would not

he believed was excluded.

Mrs. Aquino's visit.

specify where he thought the tapes had been spliced and what material He explained the conversation by saying that the three had as-sumed their conversation was being listened to by U.S. officials during

After the commission voted to make the Philippines nuclear free, Mr. Arroyo said, the three decided appear to the Americans that Mrs.

American consumption," Mr. Ar-Mr. Locsin made much the same

points in a long letter that a local newspaper published Monday. He wrote that, during Mrs. Aquino's stay in New York, a request for a sweep of bugs would have been "impolite and impolitic," so the president's party assumed at least three parties were listening to every call: the party making the call, the party receiving "and an American and-or Philippine bug."

The tape of the September call, See TAPES, Page 2

2 More Abducte In Beirut; Total At 12 in 2 Weeks

BEIRUT — Gunmen kidnapped two men, apparently (oreigners, in West Beirut on Monday, dragging them from a shop by their hair with guns at their stomachs. Their identities were not immediately known. The abductions came after a deadline set by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth to kill one of the four hostages who were seized Saturday passed without any word on their fate.

[The Kuwait news agency Kuna, meanwhile, reported from Beirut that Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Church of England who has been out of sight for six days, had been placed under "house arrest" by

ostage-takers. [Independent confirmation of the Kuna dispatch was not available. Mr. Waite arrived in Beirut able. Mr. Waite arrived in Beirut of the latest mission to secure the release of Western hos-

Moslem fundamentalist group had vowed to kill one of the three Americans and an Indian who holds resident alien status in the United States unless West Germany met the kidnappers' demand and freed a suspected Arab hijacker wanted by the United States.

in Bonn, officials were still considering a U.S. request for the extradition of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, who is wanted on murder and air piracy charges. A Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that West Germany had "temporarily" closed its mission in West Beirut "for se-CUTITY reasons.

Two West Germans, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, have been abducted in apparent retaliation for the arrest of Mr. Hamadei

An estimated 1,000 students marched through West Beirut on Monday, protesting the abduction Saturday of the four professors at the private Beirut University College. The four are Alann Steen, 46; See BEIRUT, Page 2

a journalist during protests by a small number of Chinese stu-

The official Xinhua News Agen-

cy said Sunday that the State Secu-rity Bureau, which deals with espio-

nage and the surveillance of

foreigners, had arrested a student

at Tianjin University for his "secret

The government has not dis-

closed the whereabouts of the stu-

dent. Lin Jie. In at least two cases

in the last eight years, Chinese citi-

zens have been imprisoned for dis-

closing information to foreign re-

"I deny the Chinese charges

"During my two years in China,

cepted practices of journalism."

See CHINA, Page 2

against me, which are totally ab-

surd," Mr. MacDonald said in his

statement issued here.

collusion" with Mr. MacDonald.

dents.'

ostage-takers.
[Independent confirmation of U.S. Expresses A caller claiming to speak for the **Kidnappings** In Lebanon

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON - The United States expressed "outrage" on Monday at the latest kidnappings in Lebanon, but warned Americans "there is a limit to what our government can do" to rescue those taken hostage "in a chaotic situation such as that in Lebanon today."

In a written statement released by the White House spokesman, arry Speakes, President Ronald Reagan noted that more than 20 citizens from nine nations are now being held by terrorist groups in

"The terrorists appear to believe that by trafficking in human lives, they can force sovereign governments to give in to their demands." the statement said. "But our goverument will not make conces to terrorist groups despite their

The statement reiterated pass laims that the United States would not bow to terrorist demands because "to give in to terrorist blackmail would only encourage more terrorism.

"To yield to their demands now would only endanger the lives of many others later," it said.

In contrast to its attitude in past hostage-takings, the White House sought Monday to reduce expecta-See HOSTAGES, Page 2

U.K. Board **Urges New Nuclear Unit**

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service
LONDON — A marathon official inquiry, begun four years ago and based on 55 tons of evidence, resulted Monday in a decision to go ahead with the construction of a new generation of nuclear power stations in Britain.

The building of American-style pressurized-water reactors to increase Britain's nuclear power capacity has long been endorsed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Her government's approval for the planned \$2.3-billion nuclear station at Sizewell, on the East Anglian coast, is expected to be little more than a formality and likely to

come within a few months. But the 3,000-page report by Sir Frank Layfield, issued after Brit-ain's longest public inquiry, was sharply attacked by Britain's antinuclear lobby, some trade unions and opposition parties.

The report comes at a time when power as a result of the April 1986 accident at the Chernobyl power plant in the Soviet Union and folows last month's critical report of Britain's nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield, which has had repeated radioactive leaks.

Accordingly, a decision by the Conservative government for new nuclear-power development could be politically risky in a year when a general election is widely expected.

Sir Frank, a 65-year-old specialist in planning law, rendered his conclusions broad terms, after sifting through the mass of evidence and transcripts. He was skeptical of some of the assumptions made by the Central Electricity Generating Board, the government agency pushing for the pressurized-water reactor at Sizewell, such as its estimates of cost savings from the nuclear plant over oil and coal.

Yet overall, Sir Frank agreed with the board that pressurized-I have never sought or received any water reactors would be safe, effiinformation other than that directcient and necessary in light of fuly related to my job as a correspondent for AFP. My actions have at ture electrical power demands.

all times been in accord with ac-"In my judgment," he said, "the expected national economic benefits are sufficient to justify the risks Agence France-Presse said that the Chinese action constituted an that would be incurred.

expulsion of an accredited corre-The report expressed the safety risks, as well as other consider-"If Mr. MacDonald cannot re- ations, in terms of probabilities, sume his normal activities, AFP "It is likely that no member of

will consider that he has de facto the public will be killed by the been expelled," the news agency Sizewell B station, either in the See NUCLEAR, Page 2

ECHINITIES. Tougher Times, Weaker Base for Kohl

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service A KINSINGINE BONN — Chancellor Helmut

A KINSINGINE Rohl won an unsatisfying victory

in parliament and a control of the contr in parliamentary elections that many politicians say could make the first the next four years at the helm of a additions than the past four.

Mr. Kohl's three-party coalition

won 53.4 percent of 38.2 million votes cast Sunday, but the chancel-lor's Christian Democrats and their share, to 44.3 percent of the vote.

As Christian Democratic politi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, had their weakest showing since the Federal Republic



A Kohl campaign poster heads for the basement.

nations, they found a few persuasive culprits: angry farmers who couraged by opinion polls, that a coalition victory was assured. Votof Germany was founded in 1949. er turnout, at 84.4 percent, was the second-lowest of West Germany's

Il national elections.
Outside of Bayaria, there was also bitter blame for Franz Josef Strauss, the outspoken premier of the southern state, whose campaign rhetoric sometimes sounded as if he intended to storm Bonn after the election and give West Germany's

foreign and domestic policies a foreign shove to the right.

The happy beneficiary of Mr.
Strauss's fulminations was Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's small Free Democratic Party. The party, the junior partner in the Bonn coalition, won a handsome 9.1 percent by attracting about 900,000 Christian Democratic supporters who wanted the coalition to

tilt toward the center. It is certainly a consolation to Mr. Kohl that Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union suffered a 4.3 percent erosion of support in its southern bastion. The Bavarian premier, who now looks disinclined to take up a cabinet post in Bonn, may have sounded his last hurrah. Yet Mr. Kohl himself failed to deliver what Germans call "the chancellor bonus" to his party, that

extra margin of support given to a

"I recognize the restrictions of

more within those constraints."

popular and well-respected leader. This, in the view of many politicians, will almost certainly diminish his authority as West Germany faces testing times.

The chancellor had the good for-

tune to preside over a strong, infladid not vote; sudden freezing tion-free economic upswing that weather, a widespread mood, engot a powerful fillip from low oil prices and an overvalued dollar. Yet the steam is going out of an export-led boom, and most independent economists regard the sovernment's predictions of 2.5 percent growth in 1987 as optimistic.

As the coalition hammers out its policies, Mr. Kohl will have to umpire between Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a Christian Democrat who wants to hold a steady, noninflationary course, and the Free Democrats, who are pushing for a quick tax cut and other strain a coalition already legendary

for disontatiousness.

The Christian Democrats are often described as a party organized for winning elections; they are un-sentimental in such matters. There have been moments in the past four years when Mr. Kohl's leadership has been openly questioned.

Now the chancellor must lead his demoralized party into a series of tough provincial elections, starting with his home state of Rhineland-Palatinate in May and Schleswig-Holstein in September. He goes into these contests with little gratitude for Sunday's outcome.

Another source of long-term concern for Mr. Kohl, and perhaps

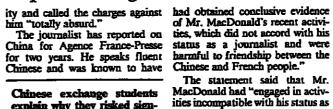
See BONN, Page 2

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service

BELJING - An American reporter working here for a French news agency was barred from China on Monday for accepting what the government called "intelligence" from a Chinese student.

The Foreign Ministry an-nounced that it had told Agence France-Presse to transfer the journalist, Lawrence MacDonald, "as soon as possible."

Mr. MacDonald, 32, who is visit-ing Hong Kong, issued a statement through his agency's Beijing bureau in which he denied any illegal activ-



Giants Romp Over the Broncos in Super Bowl

John Elway, the quarterback for the Denver Broncos, looks in vain for a route past Lawrence Taylor,

a linebacker for the New York Giants. The Giants took control in the second half and scored 30

points on their way to winning the championship of American professional football, 39-20. Page 15.

China Orders AFP Reporter to Leave

Alleges American Accepted 'Intelligence' From Protester

Chinese exchange students explain why they risked signing a protest letter. Page 6.

excellent Chinese contacts throughout Beijing, especially with academics and university students. Mr. MacDonald had been the first journalist to cover the series of student demonstrations that began last month in the city of Hefei. He also had obtained exclusive

plane to China in December 1985 and on the defection to the West of a Chinese security official last year. His expulsion comes at a time when the Chinese leadership has clamped down on dissident think- porters. ers, especially within Communist

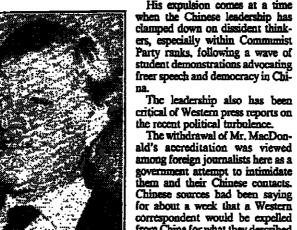
stories on the hijacking of a Soviet

student demonstrations advocating freer speech and democracy in Chi-The leadership also has been

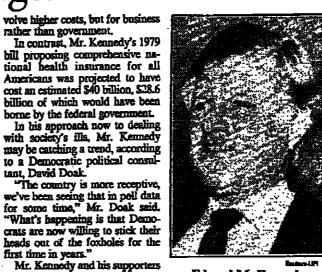
critical of Western press reports on the recent political turbulence. The withdrawal of Mr. MacDonald's accreditation was viewed

among foreign journalists here as a government attempt to intimidate them and their Chinese contacts. Chinese sources had been saying for about a week that a Western correspondent would be expelled from China for what they described as "unfriendly reporting." In its statement Monday, the

Foreign Ministry said that "the Chinese Ministry of State Security



Edward M. Kennedy



Kennedy's New Tactic: Low-Budget Social Activism

problems.

By Robert A. Rosenblatt and John Balzar

Les Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - The crowd summed the hearing room and the television cameras focused on the Scuator who was talking about "the challenge of building this country,

a job that is never done." The Boston accent and the rhetothe Senate hearing last week were of the witnesses who came forward to tell of poverty and woe on the denside of America. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, confident conservatism and a Re-Versying and heavy in middle age, publican administration led by a was once again sounding the call of popular president, Mr. Kennedy

rocial activism. The Democrats' regaining the Senate majority in the November elections has given Mr. Kennedy the chance to run a powerful com-

and he chose the Labor and Human Resources Committee as the pulpit for his liberal gospel. But while the social causes and

Gary Hart proposed a major rise in education spending to raise literacy levels. Page 3.

emotionally charged atmosphere of vintage Kennedy, the message has changed. Faced with a vigorous and self-

ment price tag. For example, his "new agenda now is pressing for reform without big new spending and more bufor social progress in America" proposes an increase in the miniresucracies. First elected to the mum wage and establishing re-quired health insurance for all Senate in 1962, Mr. Kennedy once American workers. Both would in-

government solutions to people's volve higher costs, but for business rather than government. In contrast, Mr. Kennedy's 1979

bill proposing comprehensive na-tional health insurance for all the present budget," he says often, "and I welcome the challenge to do Americans was projected to have cost an estimated \$40 billion, \$28.6 The theme reflects a liberal, back billion of which would have been in power, adapting to the new ausborne by the federal government.

Mr. Kennedy's response to the with society's ills, Mr. Kennedy may be catching a trend, according federal deficits is a package of bills federal deficits is a package of bills aimed at mudging the 100th Congress into a new cycle of legislative may be catching a trend, according to a Democratic political consultant, David Doak.

The country is more receptive. activism without a high govern-ment price tag. we've been seeing that in poll data for some time," Mr. Doak said. What's happening is that Demo-

> heads out of the foxholes for the first time in years." Mr. Kennedy and his supporters See KENNEDY, Page 2

Henri, count of Paris.

surviving aristocrats and perhaps

respect in France for the presiden

cy, some of whose style seems to

have been inherited from the pomp

and grandeur of the ancient court.

but this respect is tempered by a

strong anti-authoritarian tendency

For some in Paris, the attention

being paid to the count of Paris

these days, and, more importantly,

more complete idea of their past.

Pierre Nora, a historian who ed-

its a small but prestigious review

MANILA: Aquino Allows 20,000 to March on Palace

to vote against incumbents.

the idea of a king.

rench Reflect on Royalty as They Mark a Millennium

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service
PARIS — If he had his way, the count of Paris, whose full name is Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, head of the Orléanist branch of the French royal family and a direct descen-dant of French kings, would reign in France as a modern constitutional monarch called Henri VI.

The comte de Paris has a forest near the Belgian border, a few inherited castles and considerable social prestige. But he has no legal power in France, which abolished the nobility and its privileges in 1886. Until 1950 all direct descendants of the families that once sat on the throne were prohibited from setting foot on French territory.

Even if he represents the last vestiges of an entirely fallen monarchy, however, the count has been in the public mind in France lately. A courtly, trim, elaborately polite man of 78, he has been giving interviews and recently published a book called "L'Avenir Dure Longtemps" (The Future Lasts a Long Time). His moderate pro-monarchist views are being aired in a host of magazine and newspaper arti-

The immediate reason for this attention seems to be that the French are celebrating the 1,000th anniversary of the coronation of Hugues Capet, an ancestor of the count. The anniversary is being treated as a kind of 1,000th birth-

day of France. It has given rise to considerable commentary among historians and others over the identity of the French, while arousing curiosity about the gentle and somewhat anachronistic man who is one of two pretenders to Hugues's ancient throne. (The other, Alphonse, Duke of Anjou and Cadiz and head of the house of Bourbon, is Spanish and hence not considered as likely a candidate.)

If the French have annihilated called Le Debat, argues that the their monarchy, they nonetheless supposed 1,000th birthday of

reconciliation and peace.

TAPES:

Tapping Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

and a transcript, were released by a

Adaza, an opposition figure who

has sought to embarrass Mrs.

which he said were "somewhere in

The next tape scheduled for re-

lease, according to several sources

who have beard it or heard about it.

involves a close relative of Mrs.

Aquino's discussing the Moslem re-

bel situation with a high-ranking

official at the U.S. Embassy in Ma-

Mr. Arroyo, in his remarks Mon-

day, left open the question of

whether the taping was still going

on. The conversation between the

Aquino relative and the embassy officer apparently took place about

three weeks ago, the sources said.

said they believed the former presi-

dent, Ferdinand E. Marcos, left be-

hind remnants of an extensive wire-

tapping system aimed at his

political enemies, most of whom

Military officers have denied

making the tapes. Mr. Adaza says

he did not obtain his copies from

Mr. Arroyo and other aides said

they were considering legal action

against those responsible for the

taping and for the distribution of

are now in government.

military sources.

copies to the media.

Diplomats and other sources

draft constitution nears.

a vault in Manila.

France has occasioned a new willingness among the French to look into their past more deeply and more dispassionately than ever be-

Until recent years, Mr. Nora said, the French defined themselves almost exclusively in terms of the revolution of 1789, tending to diminish the importance of the long period of monarchy before it.

The more recent inclination to look beyond the revolution "doesn't represent at all a nostalgia for the monarchy," Mr. Nora said, but a realization that France is far more than just the country of the

Advancing this idea, Mr. Nora wrote in a recent article in the weekly magazine Le Point that the interest in Hugues Capet reflected an attachment to a French singularity, to the discovery of the depths reached by the national phenomenon, and to a pluralist cuhave a residual respect for their riosity about the richness and diversity of its expressions."

even a faint collective nostalgia for While there is little sign of any "The French at heart are monar-chists," Hervé de Charette, a cabidesire to put a king back on the throne, the count of Paris continues a campaign to put some spit and polish on the discredited monarnet minister, said some weeks ago, not entirely seriously. "They like to chist idea. He portrays it as a kind prostrate themselves in front of the of rallying point for the French that monarch, whom they now call preswould stand above all political ident, and every seven years or so they guillotine him." quarrels, somewhat as the British and Dutch monarchies do. In other words, there is a deep

The count is unusual among French nobility in that he does try to remain on the political scene. Far more than the British nobility, the descendants of France's noble families tend to lead quiet and politically inconspicuous lives, though many hold prominent jobs in government and business. Their titles can appear on invitations or guest lists but have no legal stand-

the celebration for France, marks an important stage for the French ing.
"I carry in myself the heritage of in their conception of theruseives, a France, which is made up in part of the 1,000 years of history of my family," the count said. "I have the responsibility to be a witness to this heritage."

the delivery of anti-tank and antiaircraft missiles and spare parts to Tehran would encourage additional hostage-taking. Mr. Reagan has contended that the military equipment was sold to

Iran to win favor with moderate elements in the Iranian government, and was not a direct effort to gain the release of hostages in Leb-The statement laid blame on those Americans who remained in

(Continued from Page 1)

tions that the United States could

do anything to free Americans cap-tured by pro-Iranian extremist

Critics of Mr. Reagan's arms

sales to Iran have contended that

groups in Lebanon.

Beirut despite warnings from the U.S. government that they should Officials said this "sober" and "realistic" approach was, in part, the result of the Iran affair.

Mr. Reagan's statement said that the U.S. has an "obligation" to help Americans who are denied their rights, but warned of the limits on that help, and added, "In particular the situation in West Beirut has armed criminal groups taking the

law into their own hands." Mr. Speakes said that some of the U.S. Embassy to leave, but

chose to remain. The United States, he said, would keep open all options, including economic sanctions and military action, in response to the kidnappings, but he said military action was not under "consider- English.

bassy in Beirot. Asked about the West German

decision not to quickly extradite a gunmen Lebanese hijacking suspect to the United States, Mr. Speakes said the administration would continue to dragged them outside," she said. There were no immediate claims work through legal channels for ex-

HOSTAGES: U.S. Expresses 'Outrage' at Kidnappings tradition, which American officials A Shiite Moslem extremist group had hoped would come quickly. calling itself the Organization of

■ 'Military Response'

Tugs Battle Tanker Fire in the English Channel

A Greek tanker carrying gasoline burned Monday off the Netherlands as tups poured foam and

water onto it. The tanker, Olympic Dream, collided in fog Sanday with a Liberian-registered bulk

carrier, the August Thyssen, which was slightly damaged. The tugs later towed the tanker north across the English Channel, and authorities said the fire was under control. No one was hurt.

Jounne Omang of The Washing-ton Past reported earlier from Wash-

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell, said Sunday that a "mil-itary response" would be justified against kidnappers who kill U.S.

hostages in Lebanon if there were "clear evidence" of responsibility. Mr. Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said that the U.S. approach to kidnappers appears to be a double policy" of forswearing negotiations while opening secret talks. "This

has to be sorted out," he said. Speaking on a television program about the kidnappings of four professors Saturday at Beirut University College, the senator urged that the use of force be considered against terrorists and those who

sponsor them. Kidnappers, disguised as police-men, abducted three Americans and an Indian national who holds resident alien status in the United

a connection" to a government —
"and I don't think the evidence is clear yet — if there's clear evidence, for a military response." Mr. Pell said: "I don't eavy the

the Oppressed On Earth said Sun-

day that it had kidnapped the men.

If any of the hostages are killed, Senator Pell said, "it would give

grounds, if there's clear evidence of

president the situation he's in now. And, if he can really establish a link between these terrorists and Syria or Iran or any other government, I think he would be justified in going after that government pretty hard."

If there is no clear government tie, however, "there's no good solution," he said. Henry A. Kissinger, a former

secretary of state, said on the same program that Iran and Syria have previously demonstrated ties to the ridnappers.

"We should warn Iran and Syria that we will take measures against them, beginning with economic sanctions, but not stopping at military action," he said.

BEIRUT: Pair Seized by Gummen

(Continued from Page 1)

Jesse Turner, 39; Robert Polhill, 56, and Mithileshwar Singh. The seizure of the two men on Monday brought to 12 the total number of foreigners kidnapped in West Beirut in the past two weeks.

"They are foreigners but I do not know their nationality," said a clerk in a shop who saw them being taken away. She said they spoke

She said the two men, in their The United States, Mr. Speakes, 20s, entered the shop and appeared as if they were afraid and trying to cane from someone.

Before long, the woman said, two "came inside and each grabbed a man by their hair, stuck pistols in their stomachs and

of responsibility for the kidnap-

There were more details Monday regarding the abduction of the professors. Sources said the four gmmen, disguised as policemen, said they had been sent to the campus to safeguard the foreign staff mem-bers and their families.

The professors, their wives and several other American women were called to a meeting with the supposed police experts, who told them that "we are now going to act. out what a real kidnapping would

look and feel like."

They put handcuffs on the four men while one of the "policemen" drew his revolver, the sources said. The Americans, not realizing what

was happening, were joking and laughing during the abduction. CHINA:

Reporter Barred (Continued from Page 1)

said in a statement made available through its bureau.

The reporter will be allowed to

return to Beijing to pack his household belongings and ship them from China Mr. MacDonald is the third

Western correspondent forced to leave China within three years. Tiziano Terzani, a Chinese-speaking Italian journalist working for the West German magazine Der Spie-gel, was expelled in 1984 amid allegations of antique samegling that were never proved.

Last summer, John F. Burns, the New York Times bureau chief in Beijing was detained for six days and then expelled after being accused of spying because of a visit to an area closed to foreigners.

There has been no comment on

Monday's Foreign Ministry order from the U.S. or French emba

Warren Zimmermann, who heads the U.S. delegation to the Confes

VIENNA (Reuters) - NATO will soon invite the Warsaw Part to take

part in a new negotiating conference on reducing conventional forces across Europe, a U.S. spokesman said Monday.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Seeks Wider Troop-Cut Talks

warren zammermann, who heads the U.S. designator to the Confestence on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said that such talks eventually would replace the Munual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, which are himsed to forces in Central Europe. Those talks have made little progress in the nearly 14 years since they began.

Mr. Zimmermann said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would first seek talks with the Warsaw Pact on a mandate for a new conference. He said that France, which left NATO's integrated ministry structure in

1967 but remains a member of the alliance, had agreed to join in the proposed conference if it were linked to the Vienna conference on security and cooperation. But he said any such link would be a loose one.

Pakistani Aide to Visit India for Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Pakistan amounced Monday that Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar would visit India for talks on defusing tensions that have spatked new military buildups on both sides of the Indian-Pakistani border.

A government spokesman said the decision came in response to an invitation from Indian officials who on Sunday urged talks between a Pakistani envoy and India's foreign secretary, A.S. Gonsalves, to end the Details of Mr. Sattar's visit to New Delhi were being worked out

"through diplomatic channels," the spokesman said. No date was set but the spokesman said the trip would begin soon. In New Delhi, a Foreign Ministry official said, "A secretary-level delegation is welcome here at

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U.S. 6th Fleet Searches for Plane Crew

NAPLES (AP) — The U.S. 6th Fleet searched Monday for seven crew members of a navy sucreft that crashed in the central Mediterranean, a U.S. Navy spokeswoman said.

The plane went down shortly before midnight Sunday, said the spokeswoman, Patricia Hooks. She said the aircraft was on a soutine flight in support of 6th Fleet operations. Others details, including the type of sircraft, were not immediately available. The identities of the crew members were being withheld until relatives could be notified, she said. The 6th Fleet ended a week of maneuvers Sunday that were described as the largest exercises in the Mediterranean in the past year.

Spanish Student Protests Continue

MADRID (Reuters) - Spanish high-school students boycotted chases and staged isolated protests Monday, a spokesman for the Student's Union said. The unrest followed violent clashes on campuses last week Witnesses said students obstructed traffic Monday in Madrid and demonstrated outside the Education Ministry, where talks were expected to resume with the students on demands for social benefits and caner access to universities.

The spokesman said that voting in high schools showed clear support for the union's call for Monday's one-day strike to demand the re tion of Interior Minister José Barricamevo Peña. The call followed da in Madrid with the police in which 24 persons were injured.



British telephone repairmen picketing Monday in London.

U.K. Phone Repairmen Go on Strike

LONDON (UPI) - Britain's 110,000 telephone repairmen claimed "almost 100-percent support" Monday for their nationwide strike over pay and working conditions but British Telecom, the telephone utility. reported no major problems.

A spokesman for the strike organizers, the National Communications Union, said, "There is almost 100-percent support for the strike and in addition some 7,000 clerical workers refused to cross picket lines." But a Telecom spokesman said: "The telephone network is pretty resilient, We are confident that we can manage to maintain an adequate service for some considerable time,"

No major problems were reported in London's financial district, where stockbrokers and finance houses rely on computerized trading data transmitted by special telephone lines. About 34,000 telephone executives are expected to work repairing major breakdowns, servicing major customers and maintaining emergency services.

Uganda Leader Vows to Crush Rebels KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) - President Yoweri Museveni

pledged Monday to crush anti-government rebels and revive production in the country's shattered economy.

Addressing a military parade to celebrate the first anniversary of his assumption of power, Mr. Museveni repeated his pledge to wipe out rebd guerrilles in the north within five months.

For the Record

President Rousld Reagan will visit Italy in June immediately before a amount meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Venice June 8-10, diplomatic sources said Monday. He is expected to meet with Pope John Paul II as well as Italian leaders.

(Reuters) The London offices of The New Statesman were searched Monday lox

the second day by the police in an attempt to trace the source of its revelation that Britain planned to launch a spy satellite over the Soviet

Corrections

The painter of "La rue Mosner aux Paveurs," was misidentified in the

The intended recipient of the secret Philippine document that was displayed at a press conference by Communist rebel representatives was misidentified in the Saturday-Sunday editions. The document originated with the military chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, and had been

Saturday-Sunday editions. The artist was Edouard Manet.

destined for Joker Arroyo, the government executive secretary.

Brandt Successor NUCLEAR: British Inquiry Panel Urges New Plant

New York Times Service

At a meeting of the party leadership called to examine Sunday's

wing of a candidate who might aspire to succeed the 73-year-old Mr. Brandt, who has said that he will relinquish the chairmanship at a

clude that the risks would be great- in fossil fuel prices."

that one or two workers at the station would die of radiation in started calling for government duced cancer, and one worker compensation for disruption to the would die of operational causes local environment. The plant, if apother than radiation exposure dur- proved, would begin operating in ing the lifetime of the station."

energy issues, said it would be ar-plant projects. "highly irresponsible" for the government to approve the Sizewell of the country's electrical power plant before the election.

the mid-1990s.

with technical problems ever since.

tise. Britain now lags in nuclear development well behind several

The front-runner to supply the

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As the march ended members of said Mrs. Aquino's decisions to Mrs. Aquino's cabinet, deputy meet with the marchers and allow ministers and presidential aides them to protest in front of the pallinked arms with the protesters in acc could not be interpreted as a what they described as a gesture of sign of weakness.

"It is a sign of flexibility," he

Leaders of the left, which milisaid, adding: "This could never tary sources say is heavily infiltrathave happened under Marcos." ed by the Communist Party of the Lean Alejandro, an organizer of

major propaganda victory over the movement since February.

over to tenants and laborers. former legislator, Homobono man Catholic archbishop of Ma-

called the presidential palace's ex-planation "ridiculous." The controversy threatened to widen as he extorts at land reform, and some government would "eliminate" him aides hinted that Mrs. Aquino if he did. efforts at land reform, and some promised to release more tapes,

decision to let the marchers Aquilino Pimentel, a presidential adviser with the rank of minister.

the nation prepares to vote on a of Mrs. Aquino's predecessor, Fer-

promising land reform, but progress has been slow because of the complexity and cost of a large-scale program to buy land and turn it

nila, said Sunday that the government's failure to press ahead with Acrino as the plebiscite on the land reform was "in great measure" responsible for the violence Thurs-On Monday night Mr. Adaza day.

Philippines and members of its the march, said the developments guerrilla army, were exultant Mon- Monday were "the most important day. They claimed to have scored a victory so far for the people's

government and armed forces as He was referring to the ousting waii after a military revolt and pop-Mrs. Aquino came into office

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Ro-

Officials said Monday that the government was likely to intensify

(Continued from Page 1)

say they intend to press the mini-

mum wage debate not in the Great

Society terms of the Johnson era of

the 1960s, but in the contemporary

language of the Reagan era by in-sisting that jobs should pay enough

power to keep the economy

A worker can be employed full-

time at the minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour and still fall far below the

current federal poverty standard of

about \$11,100 a year for a family of

four, according to Mr. Kennedy.

He will push for an increase, possi-

Mr. Kennedy portrays his health

insurance program as a similar pro-

tection for workers. An estimated

37 million Americans do not have

the Kennedy plan, all employers would be required to provide medi-

cal insurance for full-time workers.

and basic health insurance are tai-

The proposals, according to a

Kennedy staff member, are "two

programs that don't cost the feder-

al government a nickel, that don't

involve hiring a single bureaucrat,

Nevertheless, the administration

is skeptical about raising the cost of

doing business, and companies

likely to be affected - primarily

small and medium-size enterprises

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but with tremendous benefits."

posture, his supporters say.

Both the higher minimum wage

ilth insurance coverage. Under

bly to \$4.50 an hour.

healthy.

Government officials disagreed. might be ready to distribute all or part of her family's big sugar plan-tation in Tarlac Province.

ed from Honohilu.

g to c

dame Aquino," he said.

■ Marcos Sees Vote Failure Mr. Marcos predicted Sunday night that the proposed Philippine

that the Aquino government will cheat in the voting, Reuters report-He said his prediction was based on polls conducted by his support- deteriorated to total anarchy with

ers as well as unpublished polls by

Referring to the demonstration

Mr. Marcos dismissed speculation that he intended to return to Manila soon, noting that the government had confiscated his passport. He added that he was too ill to go back and that he leared the

Constitution will be defeated and

At a news conference, Mr. Marcos maintained that the Aquino administration would resort to wide urday at Beirut Univeristy College, of the constitution and that civil warned individually last spring by war would break out in the Philippines if there were evidence of such

and shootings last week, Mr. Mar-cos said there was "a strong probability" that the order to fire on the protesters came from Mrs. Aquino. Right now the military will not move without the order from Ma-

benefit expenses.

— are expected to fight hard **Kohl's Victory**

against increasing their payroll and Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, speaking for the Reagan administration, has asserted that the government instead should concento give workers enough buying trate on job training and literacy campaigns to help workers earn "a of NATO, drew an impressive 8.3 percent of the vote Sunday, extending its reach out of the big cities hell of a lot more" than the mini-

mum wage. And key Democrats are skeptical of any ambitious legislative effort in health insurance. But it is for the opportunity to champion such social programs that Mr. Kennedy — who had the option of running the powerful Judiciary Committee - chose Labor and Human Resources, with its wide sweep over health, labor and

After making his decision, he said, "Above all, we can halt the shameful recent trend of neglect for the needy in our society and those

In addition to the basic minimum wage and insurance programs, the Kennedy legislative lored to the contemporary political climate and Mr. Kennedy's new package has a hint of razzle-dazzle.

who have the least."

To help alleviate the shortage of science and mathematics teachers, Mr. Kennedy will propose what he calls "star schools," named specifically to contrast with the president's "star wars" defens gram. Space satellites would beam courses from schools with excellent and expert teachers to poor schools with shortages of skilled faculty,

Other proposals being drafted include federally guaranteed job loans, - similar to the successful student loan programs - for workers who take training and education courses, and a proposal to give states financial incentives for each welfare recipient who gets a job.

BUSINESS LISTS FROM YELLOW PAGES IN USA Need a Ust or Marking Labels for any Yellow Page Catagory in U.S.A.? To Receive our Complete Catalog by Air Mall, Please Send \$10 U.S. To. erican Business Lists, Inc. P.O. Son 27347, Days 41007 Charles Microspa 68127 USA

KENNEDY: Low-Budget Activism BONN:

(Continued from Page 1) for some of his allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is the configuration of the West German left. The pacifist Greens party, which wants to pull the country out

and into the rural areas. Together, the Greens and the left-of-center Social Democrats hold 45.3 percent of the electorate, a potential bloc that has room for growth considering that the Social

Democrats had their worst result since 1961. The drama of the West German left is likely to turn on attempts by some Social Democrats and the soto move toward a national alliance to fight the 1991 elections together.

coming Social Democratic premier of the Saarland hald Oskar Lafontaine, the up-andence Monday in Bonn and orged his party to open itself to the

Four years ago, veteran politi-

cians predicted that the Greens

were a flash in the pan and would be climinated from the Bundestag in 1987. But local elections have entrenched Green activists across the country, and they often form controlling alliances with Social Democrats; a coalition of the two parties governs Hesse State. Unless the Free Democrats dem-

onstrate an unlikely readiness to desert their current coalition partners, the only option for the Social Democrats to come to power in 1991 may be to contemplate a national coalition with the Greens. Both in 1983 and on Sunday, West German voters showed they were not tempted by the adventure of a "red-green" coalition. Yet as

the Greens blend into the West

German political landscape, it is

impossible to say how adventurous

such an alhance will appear to the

Lawrence MacDonald

Won't Be Rau

BONN - Johannes Rau, the West German Social Democrats' defeated candidate for chancellor, renounced any claim Monday to succeed Willy Brandt as party chairman next year.

election results, Mr. Ran said that he intended to remain a deputy party chairman but concentrate his energies in North Rhine-Westphalia, where he is the state's premier, Mr. Rau's statement appeared to deprive the Social Democrats' right

party congress expected to be held

(Continued from Page 1) group Friends of the Earth, said, tors. Instead, Britain decided in the "Layfield's report appears to have 1960s to produce its own advanced United Kingdom or elsewhere," Sir been written in a different age, pre-Frank said. However, he did con- Chemobyl and before the collapse AGR stations have been plagued

er for the workers, although still small from a statistical standpoint.
"My best estimate," he said, "is pressed nuclear industry, while mn-

The report was criticized by opposition politicians and anti-nucle clear power. Politically, the union ar groups. William Rodgers, the movement is leftist on this issue spokesman for the Social Demo and others, but the construction cratic and Liberal Party alliance on unions benefit from massive nucle-

Stewart Boyle, the London needs But none of these are Amerispokesman for the environmental can-style pressurized-water reacOnce a leader in nuclear exper-

European nations, notably France, which obtains two thirds of its clo tricity from nuclear power. David Henderson, chief economist of the Organization for Economic Coop-Trade unions are divided on nucration and Development in Paris. has called Britain's AGR choice one of the "worst civil investment decisions in the history of man-

> technology for a British pressurized-water reactor is the Westinghouse Corp., although an estimated 90 percent of the work would be done by British companies.

By John Herbers

TOLEDO, Ohio - When the Reverend H.V. Savage established his Kitchen for the Poor in 1969, he envisioned the free food center in the heart of Toledo's black district as a temporary measure until economic gains took root from civil rights laws and government anti-poverty pro-

Almost two decades later, Mr. Savage, surrounded the other day by mounds of potatoes, volunteers, and street people waiting for a meal, acknowledged that many Toledo blacks had moved up the economic ladder and out of poor neighborhoods. But he said that black poverty had spread nevertheless, both in numbers and in the areas in

"It is worse, not better," he said, an opinion echoed by many white and black leaders and substantiated by census figures in Toldeo, an industrial city that, like many others, is struggling to adjust to a service economy.

A new study, based on census figures for 1970 and 1980 and later surveys, found that the nation's largest cities have a growing concentration of blacks living in poverty. While the overall rate of poverty in the nation increased slightly in those years, to about 13 percent in 1980, the number of people in poverty in the 50 cities jumped 11.7 percent at a time when the cities were losing population.
"All in all, the picture is grim," said Richard P. Nathan,

a professor at Princeton University, who conducted the

study.

"Urban problems are getting worse at precisely the time the nation is doing less about them," said Mr. Nathan, who was a top official in the Nixon administration and later headed studies on the fiscal crises of cities and the

effects of the Reagan administration's budget cuts.

Concentrated black poverty in large cities has become a central concern of many political scientists, who see the increasing isolation of the poor as perpetuating the cycle of unemployment, broken families, teen-age pregnancy, crime and drug use.

Whites fear that black poverty may spread into their areas, and they react in irrational ways, the experts say. As a result, black militancy has increased until, in some es, it is said to be at its highest since the urban riots of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Mr. Nathan began his study by comparing 1970 and 1980 census figures from the nation's 50 largest cities, which usually have the largest concentrations of poverty. The Census Bureau lists as poverty areas those in which 20 percent or more of the population is below the poverty line as defined by the federal government. Extreme poverty areas are those where 40 percent or more of the people official poverty level for a family of four was \$8,414.

In 1980 the total population of the 50 cities was 37,815,907, a decline of 5 percent over the 10-year period.

But the overall population for the 50 cities with income below the poverty level increased in the decade despite the population loss. It rose 11.7 percent, to 6,708,464

The number of poor whites, however, declined 18 percent, to 2,629,498, while the number of poor blacks rose 18 percent, to 3,140,292, over the same 10 years. The cities became both blacker and poorer, with the

Urban problems are getting worse at precisely the time the nation is doing less about them.'

Princeton professor

blacks falling deeper into poverty while whites rose from poverty at the same rate, the study showed. That, however, does not tell the extent of the contion of poverty.

Poor whites living in poverty areas declined 5 percent over the decade, to 1,106,166, but the number of poor blacks living in poverty areas rose 23 percent. In 1980, 84 percent of poor blacks lived in poverty areas, as against 47 percent of poor whites.

In 1980, Census Burean figures show that the overall powerty rate for the country was at about 11 percent while it was 32 percent for blacks, 25 percent for Hispanic people and 10 percent for whites.

Census Bureau surveys show that the number of poor blacks living in poverty areas of 243 cities continued to increase through 1983, even as those cities continued to lose population to the suburbs.

Information obtained from census surveys of 1985 by John D. Kasarda, chairman of the sociology department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, shows that although some of the larger cities had stemmed their overall population losses, the number of whites continued to decline as blacks increased.

It is largely the poor blacks whose numbers are increasing; middle-class blacks have joined whites in many areas in moving to to the suburbs, studies have shown.

The studies also have shown that the economic revival of central cities has been of little benefit to the poor, except for people with low-paying service jobs, such as

hotel maids and fast-food clerks.

And blacks, who were beginning to improve their income a few years ago through industrial jobs, have been particularly burt by the general trend to lower wages in the new service economy.

The better-paying central city jobs have gone increasingly to people living in the suburbs or in expensive inner-city housing, the studies show.

In 1980, Toledo had a population of 354,000, of wind 61,000 were blacks. Most of them settled in the city in the 1940s and 1950s, moving from farms in Minsissippi and Alabama to take jobs in what was then a booming industrial or take the set of the set trial area where a person without training could walk in

All that has changed for blacks and whites over the law few years as plant after plant has closed. The city is now rebuilding its downtown around new office buildings, a convention center, hotels and shops on the Mannee River which opens into Lake Eric below Detroit, making Toledo

a major shipping port with an attractive wateriont.

But the city is living under fear that its largest manufacturer, the Jeep Corp., which employs 6,000 people, will close, as it has threatened to do in a war of nerves with the United Antomobile Workers.

Like most cities, Toledo has experienced civil rights advances, from fair housing efforts that have opened new neighborhoods for minority people to the entry of blacks

into business and politics.

But growth of black poverty areas and confinement of most blacks within a few square miles of the city south of

downtown has created tensions Recently a white man, Kirk R. Taberner, 27, was

sentenced to nine to 15 years in prison for firing a shotgun into the home of a black family that moved into a white neighborhood. He said his motive had been to "send a little message" to blacks.

After 'Worst 60 Days,' Reagan to Address U.S.

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan goes before Conhis sixth State of the Union address ess and the nation Tuesday for after a period that one adviser calls "the worst 60 days of his presiden-

Mr. Reagan begins the final phase of his presidency without soutions to the major unfinished items of his term: arms control and the deficit.

His primary objective in the speech is to address the growing perception that his presidency has been impaired by the Iran-contra affair and that he has grown too. old, too out of touch and too dependent on his aides, according to senior White House officials and intimates of the president.

"It is a very significant speech, probably as important as any he has ever made," said former Senator Paul Laxait of Nevada, a long-time friend of Mr. Reagan. The intangibles are as important as the

The speech comes at a time of extraordinary internal tension and drift at the White House.

The Iran affair has diverted the attention of senior officials since the arms sales to Tehran were disclosed in November. Mr. Reagan has been isolated from the public and from most of his staff during three weeks of recuperation from prostate surgery, his meetings lim-

ited to no more than 20 minutes. "The missing character is the president," said a senior aide. Mr. Reagan's schedule is not expected to return to normal until mid-Febmary, the aide said.

On Iran and other topics, the administration has been displaying of a sha open confusion.

Last week, the president's na tional security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, and the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, early deployment of the Strategic

A senior official said that Mr. Weinberger was "free-lancing" his views without authorization from

White House officials gave contradictory accounts of how closely Mr. Reagan had discussed the Iran controversy with senior aides, and there was private second-guessing ech by Vice President George Bush saying that Mr. Reagan remains convinced that he did not trade arms for hostages.

In another example of confusing statements, White House officials said no search was under way to replace William J. Casey as director rabbits," said a White House offiof central intelligence, but then they acknowledged that Mr. Regan and the president had talked to cial on Friday. "If it weren't so late in the game, it would be furny." Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Republican senator from Tennes. see, about taking the post.

Mr. Casey is recovering from brain surgery.

As the State of the Union address neared. White House officials had not agreed on one possible policy initiative in the address, a plan to provide insurance for "catastrophic" illnesses and injuries.

In November, the Department of Health and Human Services proposed an expansion of the Medicare health care program to provide unlimited hospital and medical Reagan advisers has been mixed. Referring to the Iran affair and Pole," said Mel Goldstein, director

60 days of the Reagan presidency. Now the president has to demonstrate that he still has an agenda by

advocating some specifics.' gan will not give specifics in the address. The president said Satur-day that he plans to promote once again his space defense program and administration support for the

In addition, he said he would

viewed the central mission of the address as a demonstration that Mr. Reagan has not lost his vitality. "The president must look good

across in the living room is really the most important thing for him." Mr. Reagan's advisers are mind-

losing touch with their concerns. Americans think Mr. Reagan's advisers make most of the important decisions, that 56 percent think the country is going in the wrong direc-

Richard B. Wirthlin, the presidential pollster, said the speech "will challenge the president" as

time Mr. Reagan would address a Congress in which both houses were controlled by the Democrats. adding, Iran does cast somewhat dow over his presidency."

dent are the last two of his second

dress this issue by going further than before in acknowledging re-White House officials said.

caught in a flurry of infighting over the tone of the Tuesday address, by a Regan deputy, Deunis Thomas, one led by the speechwriting chief, Anthony Dolan, and the third represented by a speechwriter, Kenneth L. Khachigian, with whom Mr. Reagan met over the

But by most accounts, Mr. Rea-

Nicaraguan contras, both staples of his agenda for years.

announce jobs and education programs aimed at improving the com-petitiveness of the United States. White House officials said they

and sound strong," said a White House official. "The way he comes

ful that an increasing number of Americans believe that Mr. Reagan, who will be 76 on Feb. 6, is

tion and that 40 percent think Mr. Reagan is too old to be president.

He noted that it was the first Mr. Wirthlin also said that "the

most difficult two years for a presi-

Mr. Reagan may attempt to adsponsibility for the Iran arms sales,

The White House has been officials said. Three camps have been seeking dominance: one led weekend to work on the speech.



Orlando Luna, a Border Patrol officer, using an infrared telescope to find illegal aliens.

U.S. Border Patrol Sees a Drying Up A Washington Post-ASC Poll last week showed that 69 percent of Americans think Mr. Reagan's address th

WASHINGTON - The first sensor will tell the U.S. Border Patrol that illegal aliens have likely crossed into the United States. The second may give an indication of their route. The third may tell exactly which road they are going to

Their pictures may appear on a television monitor Hundreds of these sophisticated sensors, including some that trigger television cameras, are part of the

Border Patrol's high-technology fight against illegal aliens as the U.S. immigration law takes

But the chief of the ager Hugh J. Brien, said that all the privately expressed anger with a public campaign by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger for the care in the care of the Strategic bis credibility.

The coming two years promise to be especially difficult for Mr. Reapublic campaign by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger for the bis credibility.

The coming two years promise to be especially difficult for Mr. Reapublic campaign by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger for the bis credibility. workers can still get jobs in the United States. The immigration law signed by

President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 6 is based on the theory that illegal border crossings will slow down when jobs dry up.

Beginning June 1, employers hiring illegal aliens will be subject to

heavy fines if they knew that any of their workers hired after Nov. 6 were incligible for employment in the United States. For the first year of the program, employers will be warned for the first offense.

"Even if we had people arm to duce the magnet, they're still going to come for the economics," Mr. Brien said, referring to the ease some of the drop, but it also is five miles when the manpower is with which illegal aliens have been possible that people have heard increased.

Mr. Brien added: "We believe if

we can cut off that magnet, the this time," he said. "The Roo Gran-numbers would diminish. If there de is pretty high. But our percepwere no jobs, the magnet drawing tion is there was some apprehen-them up here would diminish." tion is there was some apprehen-sion, a kind of wait-and-see Officials say they do not know attitude" following passage of the

U.S.-Mexico border have declined steadily in the 11 weeks since the law was signed. Border Patrol statistics m

illegal crossings by comparing apassions with captures at the equivalent time a year earlier, a process that permits seasonal facors to be taken into account.

Apprehensions were down 17.5 percent in November, 24.8 percent in December and 29.6 percent for the week of Jan. 4-10, the last for which figures are available. The numbers have been down every week since the bill was signed com-pared with a year earlier. In the 1986 fiscal year, 1.6 million illegal aliens were caught at the border. In contrast to the recent num-

bers, the October figures show that captures increased 29.2 percent for the month before the bill became The decline came about even after additional Border Patrol agents were reassigned to border areas. The extra manpower became avail-

able when the new law prohibited officers from entering open fields arm on the border, unless we re-duce the magnet, they're still going rant or the owner's permission. Heavy rains may have caused

mented workers, Mr. Brien said. "There's a seasonal decline at

The Border Patrol covers a 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) area on the southern border, stretching

from Brownsville, Texas, to San When one of the sensors is tripped, it is registered on a computer. Some of the sensors trigger television cameras that can operate

in low light. "It's a game of cat and mouse," Mr. Brien said, that still allows one In Chicago Poll or two illegal aliens to get through for every one caught.

The chief said the patrol hopes to buy five helicopters with infrared night scopes to go along with the agency's 40 fixed-wing aircraft. He hopes to buy 10 all-terrain vehicles with infrared night telescopes to complement the single truck now in use with the equipment.

The new law also orders a 50percent increase in Border Patrol personnel. The current force of 3.240 agents is to increase by 1,050 over the next two years. Nearly 90 percent of the officers are on the southern border.

Instead of averaging one agent for every eight miles of border, the number will drop to one for every

Hart Campaign Urges a Sharp Rise In Funds to Improve Literacy Levels

WASHINGTON - Gary Hart, University in Washington. who is expected to again seek the Democratic nomination for the presidency, has issued a policy statement on education that calls for competency tests for all school teachers, a longer school year and sharp increases in federal spending on education.

The former senator from Colorado proposed a \$10 fee on each barrel of imported oil to help pay for a multibillion-dollar program intended to elevate literacy levels and improve an education system he said was "racing toward obsoles-

Mr. Hart had been scheduled to release his education plan Monday in a speech at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. But after a snowstorm swept the mid-Atlantic states, the speech was postponed until Tuesday.

His campaign office in Washing-ton released the text of the speech in advance. Mr. Hart is widely viewed as the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

Education, Mr. Hart said in the text, was "the key to unlock the 21st century for America."

He said his program would:

• Renew "the rewards and the challenges to teachers."

• Make "training and retraining as available to adults as public edu

cation is to their children." Provide comprehensive education and support for children living in poverty.

• Challenge "all Americans to sion, a kind of wait-and-see

ign to combat illit-Aides said Mr. Hart had been preparing the speech for months.

Mr. Hart, who was criticized during the 1984 presidential campaign for lacking substance, delivered a series of foreign policy lec-

Ex-Mayor Gains

CHICAGO - Former Mayor Jane Byrne has closed a gap with Mayor Harold Washington in support for the Feb. 24 Democratic mayoral primary, a poll indicates.

The survey of 1,202 registered voters found 43 percent of Democrats saying they would vote for Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, and 44 percent sup-porting Mrs. Byrne. Among white

voters, 69 percent supported Mrs. Byrne while 87 percent of black voters supported Mr. Washington. The Gallup poll for the Chicago Sun-Times and WLS-TV was released Sn. lay. In Angust a similar poll showed Mr. Washington leading Mrs. Byrne 51 percent to 41

percent, the Sun-Times said

The education speech mixed liberal and conservative approaches to remedying what Mr. Hart depicted as a lackluster public educa-

He continued to advocate major increases in school aid and training. He reiterated his support for a bill he introduced in April with Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, to provide \$17 billion more for science, education, training and trade promotion over three years. And he called for efforts to increase parents' choice of public schools for their children. But in embracing the idea of

choice and calling for competency tests for all teachers, Mr. Hart was sounding themes likely to anger teachers unions and other parts of the public school establish A third of entering college freshmen read below a seventh-grade level, Mr. Hart said, and 90 percent

of high school graduates "are scientifically and technologically illiter-Americans are turned out of work by our huge losses in trade," he

President Ronald Reagan, he said, had "imperiled" the nation's security by catting spending on education, including his current proposal to cut \$5 billion from the Education Department's budget of

\$19 billion. Teachers, Mr. Hart continued should have their salaries increase and should be given more control "Teacher overload must be re-

lieved," he said. "Student-teacher ratios must be decreased, school days rearranged and school years Mr. Hart called for "peer-de-

signed competency tests for all teachers, stressing language skills" and "in-classroom evaluation of starting teachers."

Educational programs to help poor children of preschool age should be expanded, he said. Hiteracy could be dramatically reduced without a big rise in feder

al spending Mr. Hart said, "if col-lege students each volunteered 10 hours a month to the cause." Students should be encouraged to major in engineering and to study foreign languages, he said, and he renewed a call for more joint initiatives between universi-

ties and industry. He also renewed his support for an American Defense Education Act that would pour several hillion dollars a year into the schools.

These initiatives, he said, could be paid for with an oil import fee or other revenues from sources such as "cutting waste from untargeted agriculture programs" and killing "redundant and ineffective Penta-

gon weapons systems."



Gary Hart

General Strike **Slows Argentina**

BUENOS AIRES — Labor unions abut down industry, transport and commerce Monday in a one-day general strike aimed at forcing President Raul Alfonsin to drop his economic reform program.

Police sources said there was almost no economic activity in the helt amu Aires, and most public transport was not running. The leader of the railroad union, Ratil Ravitti, called the strike a succes

The General Labor Confederation has staged seven other general strikes since 1983, when Mr. Alfonsin took office from a military government. The strikes have aimed to force him to drop an economic reform program that has lowered the annual inflation rate to 80 percent from about 1,200 percent.



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New Snowstorm Blankets U.S. East

Airports Shut, Travelers Stranded in 2d Blizzard in 4 Days

NEW YORK - As many as hit the Northeast United States.

300,000 government workers in Washington were given the day off Monday and major airports closed along the East Coast as a storm packing more than a foot of snow The storm struck before many coverage to program recipients. people had dug out from a similarly Reaction to the proposal among heavy snowfall four days earlier. "It may look like the North

lines, stranding travelers and caus- seaside resort. chain-reaction collisions on glazed highways.

other problems, one Reagan advis- of the Weather Center at Western gland, causing 48 deaths. Wind gusting to 50 mph (about 80 kph) caused considerable drift-

> port closed before daybreak. Char- troi, the police said. No serious lotte-Douglas International Airport in North Carolina closed Sunday night because of ice. In the Washington area, Dulles and Baltimore-Washington airports also shut down as the storm moved in, and National Airport closed for part of the morning. Late Sunday, the U.S. govern-

the capital area the option of when

or whether to report for work Mon-

Connecticut State University in Maryland state workers were told In Atlantic City, New Jersey,

> Emergency crews worked early Monday to restore electricity to about 5,000 Nashville Electric Ser-

> Camp David, Maryland, because snow made it too treacherous to take the usual helicopter flight, the White House said.

> injuries were reported. The cleanup from the previous storm had already taxed Virginia's supply of sand and salt, a state Department of Transportation engineer said. "Our troops haven't

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Freezing rain caused an 18-car

stopped since the Thursday snow hegan," he added. ment gave the 300,000 workers in Little Rock, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee, "is a solid sheet of

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Israel Chides Reporter in U.S. **Over Report on Iran Affair** The Associated Press

publish newspaper articles or not good enough for him to be able

TEL AVIV - The Israel Broadcasting Association has decided to reprimand but not recall Israel Radio's Washington correspondent for his reporting on the Iran arms affair, a spokeswoman said Mou-Shimon Shifter was reprimanded

books, for the rest of his time in Washington, said the association's spokeswoman, Ariella Ravdal.

by the association's director-gener-

LUri Porat, and was forbidden to

give interviews or lectures, or to

warned that if he violated regulations again he would be recalled.

Earlier this month, Mr. Shiffer was interviewed by NBC and CBS television and said it appeared that Israel had initiated the idea to ship U.S. arms from Israel to Iran. Ms. Ravdal said that Mr. Schiffer had apologized and had said his command of English was

to comment on such a sensitive Mr. Shiffer served as Israel Radi-She said that Mr. Shiffer was o's political correspondent before day. The Supreme Court did not filling up" with stranded travelers told that his two-year posting he was seat to Washington six convene. Most state offices in an Arkansas State Police dispatch would not be extended an extra months ago for a two-year posting, southern New Jersey closed and er said Sunday.

Danbury, on Sunday as the storm to stay home. headed up the Eastern Seaboard. In Atlantic

Accumulations on Monday insey, 20 inches at Andrews Air utility said. Force Base outside Washington, and 19 inches at Westminster, Maryland. The storm followed the car back to the White House from path of one that dumped a foot or more of snow beginning Thursday from the Carolinas to New En-

ing and low visibility over southern New Jersey.

The storm spread snow, sleet and Mayor James L. Usry banned all freezing rain from the South into but emergency vehicles from all New England, downing power roads as snow and wind lashed the

cluded 12 to 16 inches (37 to 48 vice customers. As many as 12,000 centimeters) in southern New Jer- were without power Sunday, the President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, had to travel by

pileup Sunday on the James River Bridge at Newport News, Virginia, packing up traffic for three hours, Philadelphia International Air. and 22 other cars spun out of con-

> The Interstate 40 highway east of ice, and the motels around there are

(Continued from Back Page)

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صكنات الأصل

Genscher's Line Prevails

ster Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Euro- sions concerning South Africa. peans and Americans who are forever ightward into aggressive nationalism or leftward into pacifism and neutrality are once more breathing easier.

The victory of the ruling coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrais was assured and the debate between government and opposition had largely acked interest. Since the Social Democrats had no chance of winning, their vaguely defined emphasis on greater in-dependence from the United States and on more détente had become irrelevant. That made the personal duel between Mr. Genscher and the rightist Franz Josef Strauss the central event of the campaign, and the only one providing any suspense.

Mr. Strauss is nothing if not flamboyant in speech. He campaigned for a mandate to replace Mr. Genscher. He and his Bavarian lieutenants sketched out more aggressive positions in relations with East Germany and the Soviet Union and a more assertive attitude toward Washing- INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

West German voters have come out ton on issues of arms control. He differed resonntingly for a continuation of the steady, unemotional policies of Foreign East and NATO and with European deci-

In fairness to Mr. Strauss, it must be afraid that the Germans may make a added that his words are often more exshambles of the existing political, strate-gic and economic world order by turning paign for the last national election in paign for the last national election in 1983 he talked very tough about détente and East Germany. A few weeks later he became the chief advocate of a government guarantee for a huge loan to East Germany by West German banks.

The stir that he created in the just concluded campaign had to do with national mood and attitudes rather than with policies. He appealed to what he thought was growing nationalist senti-ment on the right. He stoked emotional rallies with exhortations to Germans to leave guilt feelings behind, step "out of the shadow of the Third Reich" and assert their pride in being Germans. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, afraid to lose votes on the right, also struck a more nationalistic note, only to soften it when surveys began to show that Mr. Strauss might be frightening many voters. That finding of the surveys was right. And this, it might be said, is welcome news to many.

Wages and Competition

Congress takes up trade legislation is the ladder of technology, wages usually rise unfairness of competition with low wages abroad. But it is no longer a case of highwage America confronting low wages ev-tion with larger and richer economies will erywhere else. The drop in the dollar's ex-draw the Pacific exporters up toward the change rate has changed that pattern dramatically. Among America's most powerful competitors, industrial pay scales are at least close to the American level and in several cases are now higher.

In West Germany, production workers' total compensation - including all the fringes, which in most of Europe are very substantial — is now running about 20 percent higher than in the United States. Compensation in Belgium and the Netherlands is about 10 percent higher. Two years competition, but far from the most imporago, production workers' pay in Japan was half the U.S. level. Currently it is around 80 percent. The Japanese still hold an advan-

tage, but no longer a very large one. It remains true that wages are extremely low in the newly industrializing countries that have become formidable exporters. In Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea, industrial wages are hardly more than a tenth of the American average. But that is not likely to

One enduring theme whenever the U.S. be permanent. As countries climb up the wage levels of the industrial world, as it is doing in the case of Japan.

Low wages alone are not a crucial advantage in world trade. Britain now has the lowest hourly labor costs for production workers of any of the major industrial countries - about a third lower than Italy, for example. But among the industrial countries Britain is running a trade deficit second only to that of the United States.

Wages are an important element in world tant element. Wage costs are usually outweighed by education, vocational skill, in-dustrial experience and intangibles such as technological imagination and attitudes toward work. That is how America has maintained its high wages throughout this century, and if American wages slip downward The fault will not lie with the foreigners.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Controls Out of Control

In March 1983 an American company been affirmed by a National Academy of won an order to sell an advanced medical Sciences panel that includes two former spectrometer to Eastern Europe but had to directors of the National Security Agency. wait 910 days for an export license. The Pentagon feared, needlessly, that one computer chip and hard disk drive in the machine might be of military help to the Russians. The story illustrates how bizarrely the government's system for keeping high tech exports out of Soviet military hands works. It is fine in principle, but because of the failure to hold Pentagon interests in proportion the administration has let it become a monster that swallows jobs and profits.

The Pentagon-inspired system involves federal licensing of civilian technology that might help the Russians. It has come to encompass 40 percent of all non-military manufactured goods exported from America. Most go to other Western countries and include many low tech products. The net effect is to cost American companies some 29 billion a year in lost exports.

With the trade deficit already too large, who needs this? It used to be easy to keep tabs on advanced technology. The Pentagon almost owned it, through farsighted sponsorship of the infant semi-conductor industry. Now bloated design teams take years to bring out new weapons, guarantee-ing aged technology. Civilian technology

often leads, and is rapidly diffusing abroad. Soviet Union, despite fine scientists and beavy investment, lags five to 10 years behind in most civilian technologies with military application, and the gap shows no sign of closing. But the present licensing system is not working. That judgment has now

The panel notes that half the companies interviewed reported lost sales.

Allies resent the extension of U.S. law to their countries in controlling re-export of products with American components. Congress, the panel recalls, intended the Commerce Department to run the system, with advice from the Defense Department. But without supervision from the White House, Defense has taken the lead.

The Pentagon says it is unable to find much evidence of lost sales, and that its program has thwarted the usual Soviet technology-importing cycle, driving the Russians to the more difficult route of espionage and theft. It is true that the licensing system has closed important gaps, like the sale of whole factories to the Soviet Union. But it has grown far too restrictive.

The necessary reforms are obvious: Concentrate on protecting only the most critical technologies, like machinery for making advanced computer chips or for process specialized metals. Avoid offending allied partners in the present licensing system. Stop undermining what the system is designed to protect: a healthy and innovative civilian technology on which Pentagon weapons can be based. The Commerce Department lacks the muscle to stand up to the Pentagon unless the White House weighs in. That is the National Security Council's job. It needs to act before the Pentagon's red-tage tentacles choke off still

more innocuous innovation and trade. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Superhype + Some Football

Sport evokes something deep in the hu-

man spirit - a competitive and frequently gracious quality. It seems to be almost as old as the species. Pop psychologists, who have an explanation for everything, say that contact sport is how people now sublimate the bloodthirstiness that led to tribal war. If so, hallelujah, of course. Sport is not

only less murderous but also cheaper. Like its other exaggerations, the Superbowl boasts with some justice about its conspicuous waste, from corporate jets and caviar vats to megabuck television commercials. But the \$2.5 billion that television

pays to celebrate professional football is less than Cap Weinberger spills from the

Pentagon's petty-cash draw magon s peny-cash drawer.

What is word about this midwinter Mardi Gras is not so much its nominal excuse, a football game, as its narcissism. Superbowl hysteria, like such other massive emotional tub thumpings as a World Series or a re-unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, seems to

celebrate the rite of celebration. The problem is not overemphasis of a sport I used to like to play on school yards and still enjoy watching. It is the overem-"phasis itelf. That is reaching a point where the only thing left to hype is hype itself.

— Syndicated columnist Jim Fain.

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OPINION

A Plague of AIDS Slurs Against America

W ASHINGTON — On a winter day in early 1985 the KGB began a worldwide campaign to blame the United States for starting the AIDS epidemic. The campaign involves scores if not hundreds of KGB agents, Soviet media and Central Committee personnel in Moscow and other parts of the world. It continues, despite exposure by Western scholars and journalists

and protests by the U.S. ambassador in Moscow. What do the new Soviet leaders hope to gain from such crude disinformation? Why do the sophisticated practitioners of glamost (openness) believe that the benefits are worth the costs of outraging Americans? At least five political and strategic objectives are discernible:

 to discredit America by falsely claiming that AIDS originated in CIA-Pentagon experiments;

to discourage "undesirable" political conBy Roy Godson

the world by U.S. servicemen who had been used as guines pigs for the experiment. The source cited was an Indian newspaper, Patriot, that has carried Soviet disinformation in the past.
The story was repeated by Moscow's Radio

Peace and Progress in English and Turkish broadcasts to Asian countries, including some where the United States has military bases. It was picked up by several non-communist wire ser-

vices, according to the State Department. In April 1986 the Soviet publication Sovyetskaya Rossiya put out the story again, citing the Patriot as well as a 1984 book, allegedly written by one Jacques Leibovich, claiming that AIDS could have been genetically produced. In May,

Given the special horrors of both chemical warfare and AIDS, Soviet agents almost certainly hope to link the two and muddle the debate.

tact with Westerners by portraying them as po-tential carriers of the disease; • to create pressure for removal of U.S. mili-

tary bases overseas on the grounds that U.S. service personnel spread AIDS;

• to undermine U.S. credibility in the Third World by maintaining that hypotheses about the African origin of AIDS are an example of West-

ern, and especially American, racism; to divert attention from Soviet research on biological warfare and genetic engineering and to neutralize accusations that the Soviet Union has used biochemical agents in Asia.

The opening shot in the campaign was the distribution in March 1985 of a forged leaflet in France, allegedly produced by the "West German section" of the Moral Majority, suggesting that attendees at a conference of anti-Communication of the Moral Responsibility of the communication of the Moral Responsibility of the conference of anti-Communication of the Communication of the Communic that attendees at a conterence of anti-Commission youth from democratic groups throughout the world held in Jamaica during the 1985 Easter holidays were in danger of catching AIDS, despite the fact that Jamaica had no AIDS problem. The leaflet warned that "the only possibility for protecting yourself is to avoid the countries of origin of AIDS, notably Jamaica and Haiti."

The compositive securities since then has been

The campaign's evolution since then has been complex. In October 1985 the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta published an article alleging that the U.S. government had engineered the AIDS virus during biological warfare research at Fort Detrick, Maryland, which is "grievously known to the whole world as the place where biological weapons are created." The article alleged that AIDS was being spread throughout

is once again forcing its way to the surface. Officials and politicians

prefer for the most part to look the

other way. Meanwhile, the prob-

cal weapons, the problem is a global

one. In the past decade and a half,

the number of countries with chem-

ical weapons has grown, and more

The use of chemical weapons

during World War I had a trauma-

tizing effect on the world. Most peo-

ple believe that the reaction to those horrors prevented the use of chemi-

cal weapons in World War II. This

was not entirely true. The Japanese

countries with chemical weapons

has grown, and some countries have

made use of them in combat. Esti-

mates regarding the number of countries with chemical weapons

vary. Official U.S. documents main-

tain that there are 15, but do not

name them. Unofficial publications

Chemical and Engineering News quoted U.S. officials as saying that

four countries had chemical weap-

ons for certain: the United States,

the Soviet Union, France and Iraq.

It said there were reports that an-

other 11 also had them: Egypt, Syr-

ia, Libya, Israel, Ethiopia, Burma,

Thailand, China, Taiwan, North

Korea and Vietnam, Iran and South

The April 14, 1986, issue of

give a more nuanced picture.

Since World War II the list of

used them against the Chinese

are seeking to acquire them.

Chemical Weapons Will

Keep On Proliferating

By John C. Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

OSLO — The emotion-laden Korea may be seeking to acquire them, the magazine said.

lems become larger and larger.

Although discussion has focused recently on the question of whether NATO should modernize its cheminated way. Pegypt in North Yemen (in the 1960s), Iraq in Iran, the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and Vietnam in Laos and Cambodia. The publi-

them, the magazine said.

A 1985 Pentagon publication,

"The Soviet Chemical Weapons

Threat," claimed that there had

been five confirmed cases of use: by

cation said there had been uncon-

firmed reports that China used

chemical weapons against Vietnam and that Ethiopia had used them

The Pentagon maintains that her-

bicides and riot control agents are

would include the U.S. use of those

agents in Southeast Asia on this list.

about allegations of use, one thing is

clear. To the extent that chemical

weapons have been used, it has been

against those with poor defenses

and little or no capacity to retaliate.

ber of countries with such weapons,

there has been little public discus-

sion regarding their proliferation.

Despite the increase in the num-

Iraq's use of chemical weapons

against Iran has frightened Western

Australia, 18 of them are seeking

agreement to control shipment of chemicals that can be used in the

production of chemical weapons.

There were four meetings in 1986

and more will take place this year.

After resisting for some time So-

viet proposals for talks regarding

proliferation, the United States has

become involved in a quiet dia-

ountries. Under the leadership of

Although there is controversy

against domestic opponents.

Literaturnaya Gazeta published alleged claims by John Seale, a London-based doctor, that AIDS is a biological weapon.

In August, according to The Sunday Telegraph in London, the subject came up at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimbabwe. It quoted the Harare Sunday Mail as reporting the distribution of a pramphlet extitled ing the distribution of a pamphlet entitled "AIDS: USA Home-Made Evil, Not Made in Africa," allegedly written by "biologists" charging that the virus was created in 1977 at the U.S. research facility at Fort Detrick.

A State Department document said that a similar report was carried by the United News of India, and that the pamphlet claimed that the disease was spread to the world by "criminals who had engaged in homosexual practices" at Fort Detrick and had then moved to New York. But the really big break for Moscow came last fall when scores of major newspapers throughout the world reprinted a story that appeared in the

Oct. 26 edition of London's conservative masscirculation Sunday Express. A front-page exclusive charged: "The killer AIDS virus was artificially created by American scientists during laboratory experiments which went disastrous? wrong — and a massive cover-up has kept the secret from the world until today." Within hours, newspapers and radio and tele-vision stations from the Baltic to the Mediterra-

nean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific gave coverage to the story. The Canberra Times head-lined "AIDS Made by U.S. Scientists." Italian dailies such as La Stampa carried the report on

page one. The second largest Greek daily, Ethnos, reprinted the Sunday Express story in its entirety, and a popular Greek morning radio show highlighted it. The media in Brazil, Sweden, Spain and many other countries also carried versions. The story was ignored by most American newspapers, including The Washington Post.

The circle is now complete, and Moscow is recycling its original allegations, but no longer relying on obscure Third World pre-Soviet newspapers as sources. For example, Tass reported in November that the major Indian newspaper Hin-dustan Times had been using information supplied by "French" scientists. Recent Soviet forcign broadcasts have cited The Sunday Press in Dublin as "confirming" the reports of "French" professors that AIDS is an American creation.

AIDS is incurable, and there are fears that it has already reached epidemic proportions in much of the world — although the Soviets acknowledge only a handful of cases in their own country. Soviet accusations that America created AIDS are intended to heighten anti-U.S. feelings and are another example of a favorite and long-time Soviet ploy to portray the United States and

its political system as the source of the world's major economic, political and social troubles.

The AIDS campaign is also a diversionary tactic against claims that the Soviet Union has used biochemical weapons in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan and is engaged in genetic-weapons. ons research. The Soviets' stock response is to accuse the accusers of links to the CIA and to claim that the United States supplies chemical weapons for use against Soviet troops in Afghan-istan. Given the special horrors of both chemical warfare and AIDS, Soviet agents almost certainly hope to link the two and muddle the debate.

The United States government started to ex-

pose the Soviet AIDS campaign last year through State Department comments and U.S. Informastate Department comments and Ost Interna-tion Agency publications. Brazil's O Estado de São Panlo and other newspapers that carried the Soviet disinformation have printed retractions, and the Hindustan Times added that almost all scientists believe that AIDS "mutated naturally and spontaneously from the animal virus." In 1986, Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassa-

dor in Moscow, wrote letters to the Soviet press protesting the stories as "patently absurd" and asking that they be corrected. The protests were ignored. As recently as several weeks ago, Soviet media were still recycling the AIDS story.

The writer is an associate professor of govern-ment at Georgetown University and editor of Soviet Disinformation Forecast. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



have reviewed export controls and political steps to limit the spread of chemical weapons.

Efforts to reach a global agreement have been inching forward. The hope is to go beyond a 1925 pact which banned the use of the weapons and required signatories to stop production and destroy stocks. Negotiations under United Na-

tions auspices began in the late 1960s, but there was little pressure on the negotiators. U.S.-Soviet talks began in 1977 but lapsed in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Under pressure from its allies, the Reagan administration began to

show greater interest in 1984. Since then there has been some movement in the 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The main stumbling block throughout has been verification.

Given the nature of the chemical industry, it is questionable whether a reliable verification regime can be worked out. Certainly it will not be easy for the Soviet Union to agree to the intrusive procedures that an logue. In this, the two countries American president would need to

get a treaty through the Senate. The experience with the 1972 biological veapons treaty has not been encouraging. That treaty has weak

provisions regarding verification.
The U.S. government maintains that the Soviets have a large biological weapons program. As evidence it points to an outbreak of anthrax in Sverdlovsk in 1979. The Soviets insist that black market meat was the cause. They would not agree to on-site inspection.

Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev agreed in Geneva in November 1985 to give higher priority to negotiations on chemical weapons. At Reykjavik the question was the United States and NATO have complicated matters by linking the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe to an agreement to get rid

of chemical weapons. Thus the prospect is for the number of nations with chemical weapons to grow and for the Soviet modernize their chemical arrenals

International Herald Tribune.

Shock Therapy: America Needs the IMF Treatment

N EW YORK — In 1986, the international economic position of the United States continued to deteriorate - a deterioration that, if unchecked, almost certainly presages a decline in the American economy

and standard of living.
The deficit in the balance of trade widened to more than \$170 billion as imports continued to rise to nearly \$400 billion. As a result. America's foreign debt grew to about \$250 bil-lion, making the United States by far the largest international debtor.

Optimists argue that the deficit has stopped rising, that the administration's efforts to improve U.S. export competitiveness and level the playing field of international trade are begin-ning to work. The dollar has fallen dramatically, making U.S. exports cheaper in some markets and making some imports more expensive.

While Congress has become more protectionist in rhetoric, the adminisiration has become more protectionist in fact, ordering quotas on Japa-nese machine tools and reducing tariff benefits to key developing countries. It also has become less and less diplomatic in demanding that Japan and West Germany adopt more expansionary economic policies to stimulate world and U.S. trade.

are fundamentally improving. Amer-

not finding it much easier to sell their

many American consumers appear to prefer imported goods. Even optimis-

By Alan J. Stoga

tic analysts are now forecasting only a \$40 billion improvement in the ultimate correction. The goal of trade deficit. This means that the net foreign debt would continue to grow about \$100 billion per year. The underlying problem is simple:

Americans are consuming more than they are producing, and the difference is made up with imports and is financed by foreign borrowing. The problem does not look much

different from that which has affected other countries with high debt. There the solution has been simple: The time-honored method of correcting an excessive deficit, sanctioned by the United States and the International Monetary Fund, has been to induce a recession, which brings con-sumption into line with production, and savings into line with investment.

If it is reinforced by simultaneous structural changes in underlying eco-nomic incentives, the quick fix of a recession can be translated into sustained recovery and expansion. If it is not at least the country learns to live within its means.

Applying the IMF prescription for Mexico to the United States is potentially dangerous in a world that looks to America for international econom-But there is little evidence that the ic leadership and conducts most of its U.S. trade position and the relative commercial activity in dollars. But The trade balance and the budget commercialiveness of the U.S. economy sooner or later the world's creditors deficit would improve. Foreigners will demand higher returns for the risk of financing U.S. deficits or will shun U.S. investments altogether. goods in international markets, and The result would be financial chaos

the ultimate correction. The goal of policy makers should be to minimize the pain while maximizing the effect of the corrective effort. If the core of the problem is exces-

sive consumption (as manifested in the trade gap) and inadequate U.S. savings (as manifested in the budget deficit), then economic policy should be aimed directly at those issues. This could be done through an emergency program with the following elements:

• A temporary tariff on all intports, with the proceeds used to finance an accelerated domestic adjustment process, including worker retraining and relocation. This could be accompanied by a commitment to forgo new protectionist measures for the duration of the program.

 A two-year income tax surcharge applied entirely to deficit reduction, along with renewed efforts toward the control of expenditures.

● An agreement with West Germs ny and Japan to help finance U.S. deficits so that interest rates do not rise excessively. The result of such economic shock

therapy would be a U.S. recession, as consumption of both domestically produced and imported goods fell. The trade balance and the budget would scream that the United States was trying to solve its problems at their expense. However, they might be made to understand the greater and world economic depression. danger to the world economy u

The longer a recession is delayed, America continued on its present

more fundamental improvements in the structure of the U.S. economy that are necessary to restore American competitiveness and rebuild the nation's standard of living. Without a dramatic initiative, such changes will be too slow in coming and too gradual in their effect.

The writer is a senior associate at Kissinger Associates, a New York cansulting firm specializing in international politics and economics. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

What Africa **Demands** Is Realism

By Anthony Lewis

ABORONE, Botswana — A quiet neighbor of South Africa. Botswana is in many ways a model of what one would like to see in Africa: a genuine democracy, nonracial, devoted to free enterprise. Its politics earn that prized American adjective, moderate. So there was reason to pay attention when the president, Quett Masire, opened an African-American

Conference here recently.

He focused on apartheid. His voice was soft but his message was uncomwas sort out his message was accountly engaged "in a war against itself," bringing "wanton destruction" upon its people and the whole region.

Mr. Masire's talk was a reminder

that the black governments of south-ern Africa, for all their differences, think alike on the fundamental issue. All of them believe that their hopes of peace and development depend on the end of racism in South Africa. Of course there are ideological banners in this region as elsewhere: governments that call themselves

Pretoria's neighbors dismiss Washington's ideological argument.

Marxist or whatever. But it is a great mistake to think, as some American conservatives do, that everything then falls along East-West lines. Afri-cans are much less interested in being "pro-Soviet" or "pro-American" than in dealing with their own prob-lems, especially apartheid.

A good example is attitudes to-ward the African National Congress, the organization that for 75 years has worked for a nonracist South Africa. Right-wing U.S. groups talk about Communist influence in the ANC, denouncing it as a Soviet pawn. Here

that view arouses no real interest The countries near South Africa regardless of their declared ideologies, have come to the judgment that the ANC has by far the widest popular support of any South African political group and must play the ess tial role in any transition from the apartheid system. So the meeting this week between the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, and the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, is seen as simply U.S. recognition of reality.
Or consider the question of vio-

lence. In America there are calls for the ANC, and blacks generally, to eschew violence. Here the universal understanding, regardless of ideology, is that violence in South Africa stems from the effort of the white minority to continue denying all po-

litical rights to the black majority.

President Masire said that t "most worrisome problem" in South Africa was the regime's "commit-ment to and use of violence as a state policy against its own people and the people of neighboring countries."

It was a "sad commentary," he added, that South African leaders

have now contrived a belief that the violence is a product of a revolutionary onslaught from abroad." That was a reference to the theme of South African propagandists that their troubles are caused by Communists in the ANC and elsewhere

Again, there is the civil war in Angola. The Reagan administration, reflecting the new conservative zeal for intervention around the world, is aiding the South African-supported guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi. To Pretoria's neighbors the American ideological argument has no meaning; they simply see the United States

coming down on South Africa's side. When you listen to political speeches, here as in other parts of the world, you bear a lot of thetorical bravado. But the overwhelming mood in these countries near South Africa is realism. And that is what they want of the United States. They do not expect miracles. They do not believe that Washington can push a button and make Pretoria see reason.

But they do expect realism. Zimbabwe's minister of state for security, Emmerson Munangagwa, is a key aide to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. I asked him what America could usefully do on a sensitive matter: the war by Renamo guerrillas in Mozambique, again supported by South Africa. His answer startled me. "Help build up food resources in Mozambique," he said. "That is what the United States can do."

He said people in Mozambique would support programs that gave them food: simple things like trucks. and help for small farms. South Africa and its sucrogates would then be unable to take advantage of economic misery. That modest, nonideological answer is a measure of the realism in Southern Africa today.

IN OUR PACES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Czar's Censor 1937: Clashes in Algeria ODESSA - It is some time since the ORAN - Seventy-five demonstra-Russian foreign press censor last tors and 25 Mobile Guards and honored the Herald with the politic troops were injured in clastes here attention of dirtily smearing a portion of its columns with his abo ble "caviare" brush. There is something, however, occupying the lower spaces of columns 3, 4 and 5 of page 7 in the impression of Jan. 17, which appears to have offended. It is probaa cartoon; an illustration reillustrated à la Russe. I enclose the page. It affords another proof that the Russian press is more rigorously muzzled under the present reactionary régime than it was anterior to the "epoch-making Constitutional Manifesto" of Oct. 30, 1905. [The cartoon, entitled "After the Socialists Get In." showed ax European monarchs with satirical nicknames, including 'Nick Roma-noff' for Czar Nicholas II.]

troops were injured in clashes here [on Jan. 25]. The disorders were the culmination of a tense situation created by the Algerian Nationalists and Left extremists associated with the "North African Star" organization Four companies of the Foreign Le-gion and Senegalese troops, who were moved to Oran at the request of the prefect, finally re-established order. The authorities believe that energetic action on their part prevented a veri-table uprising which the extremists sought to foment. Meanwhile, the French cabanding the North African Star Organization. This organization which armed at the capanization. tion, which aimed at the separation of Algeria from France, is alleged to have worked with the Communists.

Pretoria with

diamin West

ideological_{og}

The state of the s

OPINION

scholars and politicians, it can produce but a Reagan. The brief glitter that was

the Kennedy era fades into the past. But

Let Latin Americans Do It

While traveling in Asia, I read the

editorial "Ideas for a Latin Opening" (Jan. 10). It is urgent for Washington to reorient its thinking. Too often the issue

Central America will be resolved by mil-

itary or by nonmilitary means. The Con-

On Dec. 14, I participated in a satel-lite telecast linking the Contadora presi-

dents with more than 15 countries in

North South and Central America.

A.D. HERAKLIDES.

will be far-reaching change.

criticism has become an end in itself, an is whether to support the contras. The ego-trip with no major ramifications.

change or a redefinition of the situation. tadora process remains the one viable

To revert to the revelations of Iran- Each leader spoke of the need for a

There is no change because there is no and dynamic alternative to violence.

Two Worlds In Continents Drifting Apart By A.M. Rosenthal By A.M. Rosenthal White New Yorkers had ever been or been asked?

N EW YORK — He was my teacher at City College and I called him for black home, or been asked? lunch because I wanted some advice. He was the best teacher I ever had and the only black teacher. I had admired him for decades, for his historic work in desegregating achools, for explaining the reality of the Harlem ghetto, for creating lives and careers for young people -Ken Clark, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark

I wanted to talk about something about New York that seemed more and more important but was almost taken for granted: the moving apart of black and white, continents drifting fast. I had been talking about it to a number of people in the city but we went

Write about sensitivities and work, Ken said.

around and around what we all knew anger, vicious white know-nothings, vicious black demagogues, bad schools and worse housing, slurs, one out of two black babies born into poverty, whites mugged, black kids wandering through life without jobs. What could a man say or write that would be of any use and not more blah blah blah?

Ken had been struggling for most of his life with all this. He put out his cigarette; he smokes too much and knows it. More than a quarter century ago he wrote his classic study, "Dark Ghetto." Since then, he said, things had become worse all around, schools worse, drugs worse, crime worse. He had not expected so many things to get worse.

But you are an optimist, he asked, aren't you? Well, in a way, I answered; you have to be an optimist to be a daily newspaperman because every day the world starts all over again and so do you. But optimist or not, you could not escape the truth of the drift — the city

was sliding deeper and deeper into a variety of self-imposed segregations. White parents afraid of crime had taken their children out of public schools by the thousands. Blacks and whites lived lives apart. There was a sprinkling of more black faces in white offices, but after work, and often during work, blacks and whites stayed apart about as much as before.

You could count the times you saw blacks at New York parties and dinners at home given by whites. How many

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Blacks and whites come together in subways and shout for the same teams at the stadiums - in the bleachers, not the boxes. The white kids who are still in public schools come from blue-coller families generally. The higher up you go economically, the more the segregation of school and living place.

Most dangerous is segregation of hope - generation after black generation growing up without jobs and accepting welfare, public charity, as life. We talked back and forth. There were some glum silences and then we both decided that despair was about as useful

as a hole in the head. Ken said there were things to be done and that when he said what he really thought the words might sound tired but they were true. The need for human sensitivity, between one person and one person, one group and another group, it all begins with that, he said. But it has to be taught over and over, in schools, at home, in the office, everywhere. We talked of the absolute need to get rid of racial stereotypes, the automatic tensing, edginess about working together, the nasty racial joke. He was not talking about making saints of us, just making us take a look at each other and mostly at ourselves, and then working at it.

Ken is a social psychologist, and whatever he had taught me, that and the rest of life made me realize that there simply was no other foundation. Sensitivities, the realization of yourself in another, was the soil without which nothing would root.

We talked some about the young white man in Howard Beach who dated a black girl who liked him, and how he went out recently and beat up a man because he had a black face. How could that be? Incomprehensible.

We talked about a young black writer, Michael Meyers, who had the conrage to denounce black opportunists and ex-tremists. Taking on either "establish-ment" is easy; taking on the fringes is not. They are often popular with your peers and they fight back mean.

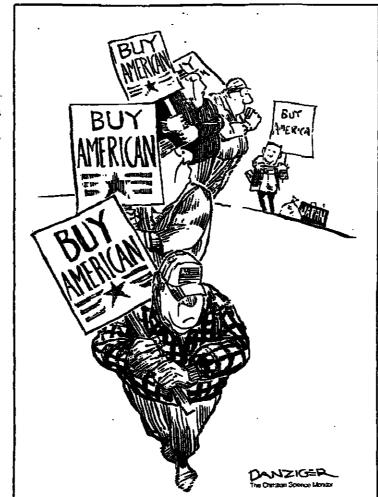
Write about teaching human beings about other human beings, Ken said again; start from there.

Will that get any black kid a job?

Well, he said, write about that, too.

about people who have ideas about getting black young people into work, inchiding those on welfare. Like Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, because work is the only way up and out. We both knew that job power remained in white hands but that breaking down the welfare trap is for black and white. Write about sensitivities and work, Ken said. It's basic and worthwhile.

The New York Times.



Without Following Through

I have been attentive to the recent

flurry of laments about the American

penchant for self-criticism, or "self-flag-

ellation," as David Bar-Ilan put it in "A Nation of Innocents, Much Too Hard

on its Leaders" (Jan. 16). I, too, have

misgivings about this penchant of the

Americans, but for a different reason.

The U.S. press and public have been known to indulge in scathing criticism for some time. One thinks of Vietnam,

Watergate, millions of poverty stricken

Americans, the great number of func-

tionally illiterate Americans and other

ego-trip with no major ramifications.

What it does in the end is to render

learning process, not even from one's own mistakes (the most elementary and

potent form of learning). Alas for the

United States and the world.

issues banal. All are fed up; few call for

Yet at the end, very little is done. Self-

post-industrial malaises.

Naturalized Citizens of the Global Village

T OKYO — We knew all along that the Japanese would make it first: a new human breed. Shin jinrui, or new breed, a word coined in 1985 to describe those born in the 1960s, became so ubiquitous in 1986 that it was selected in December as the most popular word of the year by Jiyu Kokuminsha, the publishers of the yearbook "Gendai Yogono Kiso Chishiki," or "Basic Knowledge of Contemporary Terms."

"Shin jinrui" won a gold medal. acceptance as a cultural pejorative and as a smart sales pitch, and the righteous dis-approval of the old breed, the kyu jinnui. The new breed is the enemy, roaming self-indulgently through the country, flaunting youth and money, which they earn at part-time jobs. While America's latest monster film, a remake of "King Kong," plays in theaters, Japan's own Frankensteins are on the loose.

Reading the diatribes that range from the government's "White Paper on Youth" to a viruperative article titled "Drop Dead, Shinjinrni!" one under-stands that the nation which created them regrets it. The columnist who wrote the article said that without discipline "the new breed will become lazy

and unwilling to work, like Americans." Their sex appeal is another sore point. Shin jinni are bigger, taller, more athletic than their parents. Some of the men, wanting to appeal to women, are turning to mudpacks and makeup; some of the women, committed to their education or careers, are willing to do dosei, or live together, with boyfriends, rather than marry.

Rather shocked, The Japan Times recalled in an editorial that 20 years ago

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR gate: There must be something pro-foundly wrong with the great democrat-ic system of the United States "sup-erpower" if, from so many brilliant states of the United States sup-greater of the United States sup-erpower" if, from so many brilliant

RALPH WOLFF.

perhaps this time, at the 11th hour there The Colors of the Colonies

> Jonathan C. Randal recalls the days "when the maps of Africa were mostly blue for British and pink for French." As I recall, the British Empire has always been pink. (Cecil Rhodes dreamed of "a red road from the Cape to Cairo.") The French Empire has always been green. On most maps, those remnants which remain retain their historic hues.

> > JOHN V. WHITBECK.

When I was a boy growing up in Britain, our maps were colored pank for British and green for French. Whose maps has Mr. Randal been looking at? JOHN PARRY.

Oakland, California.

Regarding "After Decades of War, Prospects for Peace in Chad" (Jan. 22):

jinrui is a young person who has a new thought that an older person doesn't have." A classmate, Midori Ito, said: "The new breed are light people who have modern ideas. I don't think deeply, but we do think highly of women independence. So I am not ashamed of being called shin jinrui."

By Christine Chapman

young people did not even hold hands in public and "now they snuggle like Parisians." It pointed to "the trend toward establishing sex, together with consumerism, as perhaps the paramount value of the emerging generation."

Furthermore, middle-aged Japanese are complaining that "the younger generation is usurping their prerogative to dictate social mores," wrote an editor and social critic. Tetsuya Chikushi, in a recent article in Japan Quarterly magazine. They criticize the new breed, the

MEANWHILE

article said, "for valuing the way they live above everything else, something their elders never thought much about. But, commented an editorial writer in the Asahi Shimbun, "adults should accept the new values" and "recognize that there can be diversity in life."

Who are these people? How did they appear in staid and frugal Japan? Why are their older co-workers and their par ents calling them uchu-jin, or aliens? What have they done to deserve so much

opprobrium and so few kudos? The visible shin jinrui, those in their 20s, articulate and affluent enough to make themselves heard, are the children of those who endured the suffering of World War II and the years of hunger following it. A mother of one of them, Kazumi Noda, 52, said to me: "They had no experience of the war, they don't know what it means to struggle, just trying to get enough to eat."

A woman who as a child plowed the fields of the family farm during the war told her daughter: "What I wanted first was to give my children much freedom. decided that I would restrict you as little as possible, and let you live as you wished. My life had always been decided by something outside."

Besides the public dismay over the

shin jinrui, there is the pride of parents who were able to indulge their children. Such a practice is known here as the "hothouse syndrome" of child-rearing. During the past 20 years, Japan's ever-growing wealth has helped to shape the oddest generation gap in history. Parents admit that they don't understand the children whom they agree they have spoiled. And the new breed criticizes the old for working so hard, enjoying so

little, being so conservative.

A Tsuda College freshman, Mayuko Ishihara, 19, explained to me, "Shin

Even their thinking process comes un-der attack. The word yearbook calls it

facts come quickly and disappear just as quickly. Trained to collect a catalogue of knowledge for multiple-choice questions on entrance examinations, students be-come clever at picking up information and knowing a little about everything. For keen mental agility they are rewarded with admission to university.

Said one student, semi-apologene about her privileged status: "I've never been without food, water and television. The media have been friends since birth and I breathe with them."

Given status, then exploited by television as it glorifies the young — sumo wrestlers, baseball players, girl and boy "idol" singers — the new breed is adept "at swimming in the world of media." as the word yearbook describes it. Outspoken, they express themselves frankly, without mock embarrassment, and with

winning self-deprecation. A university student in Tokyo told "We don't have a passion for political and social reformation like students of former generations.

"We spend our time and money for playing, not for studying. We don't know the name of the foreign minister. only the name of tonight's drinking purty manager. We live in the world of individualism, but it's not very strong.

We prefer to do the same things." The government's annual white pa-per lamented that "the grand dreams and noble spirit so typical of young people have disappeared."

Indeed, they seem absorbed in their private worlds, Disneylands of endless pleasure. They appear to have the best of everything: freedom, money, brandname ski jackets, trips to exotic beaches, and appetite for spicy foods, ethnic restaurants and ballroom dancing.

Of course, they want to prolong youth. Even the children in primary school, 70 percent of them along with 60 percent of high school students, according to the government report, said: "I do not want to become an adult too soon."

The old breed fears that the homily "When you become old, yield to your children," is no longer sensible. Today they think, "Never trust anyone under 30." Their children may always be children. Peter Pans and Cinderellas, who, with their pretty Western ways, have outdistanced the old folks.

It is their most grievous fault: adapting Western attitudes and discarding wa or harmony, for international brio. They are ecler - another new term - or eclectic; they are "naturalized citizens of our global village," says The Japan Times. There is even a new new breed, shin shin jinrui, grade-school kids who were born with a computer in the nursery and a microwave in the kitchen.

As Shakespeare might have put it, O brave new world! O bright new breed!

The writer is a Tokyo-based journalist specializing in the arts. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.



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Bokassa Trial: Reliving Memories of Tyranny Central Africans Tune In Radios To Hear Recital of Grisly Murders

By Jonathan C. Randal

ington Post Service BANGUL Central African Republic - Charged with cannibalism, mutilation, sadism, massive embezzlement and 38 murders, the former self-proclaimed emperor of this impoverished nation has become one of the first African tyrants to be put on trial in a continent infamous for human rights

The proceedings are rife with technical irregularities, the testimony often confused and contradic-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tory, the pace slow and the politically sensitive verdict still months

But Jean-Bédel Bokassa, 65, a former French colonial army soldier, is getting the trial he thought he wanted when he inexplicably left his exile in France and flew back home on Oct. 23, 1986.

Inside the high-ceilinged cement courtroom, many yellow plastic chairs in the public gallery are empty, in part because the only two electric fans are reserved for the judges, jury and state prosecutor. Sweat soaks the elegant blazers and dresses of those determined to

airless as the prison cells to which he once consigned his enemies. But radio and television broadcast every word of the trial for a public so riveted that government officials fret that the production of civil servants and other workers has

see Mr. Bokassa in a courtroom as

all but ground to a halt. Mr. Bokassa's French lawyers say that he had thought naively Mokoa, prisoners were either 1,200-man garrison, also remains that the most he risked by returning was banishment to his native village, although he had been condemned to death in his absence in a

The witnesses' testimony covering Mr. Bokassa's 14-year reign stitutes a rare time in independent Africa that such abuse of limitless power has been recorded.

In 1979, Francisco Macias Nguema, the former president who had ruled Equatorial Guinea since independence from Spain in 1968, was executed after being convicted of genocide, treason and embezzle-ment of public funds.

A witness charged that Mr. Bokassa had her aged mother arrested and shot because she was a "monkey woman" born with four breasts, a physical anomaly said to endow her with supernatural powers to free her son from the infamous Ngaragba prison in Bangui. In any event, the son, General Martin Lingoupou, died there, deprived of food and water.

According to another witness the penis of a second general, Jean-Claude Mandaba, was severed and dispatched to Mr. Bokassa as proof of Mr. Mandaba's execution in the

Once, a former Bokassa security officer said, Mr. Bokassa was confronted with "obscene photographs" showing his wife Ga-briella, a Romanian ballet dancer, cavorting with a maid and with a security staff member. Mr. Bokassa had the maid and four security men arrested, tortured and killed, according to the surviving officer.

"The Romanian woman," as she is known, was luckier; she was sent packing back to Bucharest. Ngaragba inmates routinely had hands and feet chained to the floor. cuda, as the coup d'etat was code-Those singled out for death were

assigned to the so-called isolation cells from which, survivors recounted, no one expected to leave Under prison director Joseph starved to death, dispatched by

ished off with hammer blows. His confessions about prison onditions — underlining Mr. Bokassa's alleged personal responsibility for ordering most of these acts - have been entered as evidence in the Bokassa trial. Mokoa was executed for his crimes in 1980.

strangulation with chains, or fin-



Jean-Bédel Bokassa is escorted to court in Bangui.

That was one year after France's president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, under pressure from public opinion following the murder of 17 Bangui school children, sent troops to depose Mr. Bokassa, whom he had once called "France's best friend in Africa."

Except for a tirade against Mr. Giscard on the trial's first day in November, charging his erstwhile "dear cousin" with betrayal and "organizing a formidable campaign of calumny," Mr. Bokassa has refrained from mentioning details of their once close relationship.

But the trial, expected to last into March, may yet touch on the very secrets the French sought to bury when they rifled Mr. Bokassa's records, carting off tons of documents, during Operation Barra-

How far Mr. Bokassa's successors may want to go in embarrassing France, which supplies twothirds of the government budget in return for the right to maintain a unclear. President André Kolingba, Judge André Frank and many of the witnesses and victims once served Mr. Bokassa.

Occasionally, Mr. Bokassa has insinuated that others still in high office are responsible for the "excess of zeal" he acknowledges his underlings wrought. trial, the problem will be He concedes "moral responsibil- and we can bury the past."

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ity" in ordering some arrests and often -- in the name of "national security" -- not bothering to bring formal charges, much less conduct trials. But Mr. Bokassa has disclaimed ever ordering a single

Mr. Bokassa repeatedly has expressed ignorance, shock and dis-may at the revelations, and told the court, "Thank God the regime has changed, for I could have suffered the same fate if I had been jailed." But Antoine Goualo, a former communications minister, cast doubt on Mr. Bokassa's claims of

He told the court that Mr. Bo-kassa and his ministers had visited Vgaragba at one point, seen General Lingoupou there and remarked, "If he ever gets free, he would constitute a danger for us all." That said Mr. Goualo, was tantamount

trial. Since he seized power in 1981, Mr. Kolingba has carried out no

is talk of a Moroccan exile. kassa will have the right to a public trial, the problem will be settled

of the strategic Iraqi port so far. The offensive will hinge on Since the latest offensive began, Iran's leaders have insisted that the whether the Iranian forces can concapture of Basra was not their obsolidate their three- to six-mile (five- to 10-kilometer) push jective. Such statements do not appear to convince foreign analysts, who say that Iran's military stratethrough Iraq's outer defenses of gy in the last three or four years has According to reports from the

front the Iranian forces, spearpointed to a drive on Basra. Because Iraq's population of 15 beaded by an estimated five divimillion is only a third of Iran's, sions of Revolutionary Guards, Iraq's military has stressed firehave overrun at least two and posver rather than manpower. sibly four of the defense lines before Basra's main defense barrier. political sense in Iraq, it has proven The barrier is about nine miles east strous militarily, according to military experts. The recapture of land from an entrenched enemy, the experts note, is considered impossible without committing infan-

The Iranians caught entrenched Iraqi forces by surprise on Jan. 9, flanking them by crossing a lake that the Iraqis believed impregna-ble, then pushed Iraqi defenders back, according to these observers. They cited this as evidence of Iran's superior tactical creativity.

"If, as it seems, the Iranians have

By Loren Jenkins Washington Part Service

TEHRAN - Military analysts

here, noting signs that Iran's thrust toward Basra has stalled, said they

consider the Iranian showing a suc-

Basta, an analyst said.

of the port.

cess even though it has fallen short

got up to Basra's main defenses, that is very significant," a foreign military analyst said. "If they can hold onto the ground they have gained — and past history suggests they can — then they have achieved an unquestioned success even with out breaking through to Basra."

In addition, the offensive put Iran's artillery and rocket launchers closer to Basra, Iraq's second

The advance also is seen as an important morale boost for Iran's one million troops because it indicated again that Iraqi superiority in Mr. Bokassa's return confronted artillery, tanks and aircraft is still President Kolingba with a dilem- not sufficient to deter the determa: to execute him or to put him on mined - often snicidal - infantry attacks of the numerically superior Iranian forces.

"I think this offensive has rein-The easiest solution apparently forced the view among Iranians would be to convict Mr. Bokassa that they finally have the Iraqis on the run," said a foreign diplomat. They are now convinced that with But few shared Mr. Kolingba's maybe one more push, or two initial optimism when he said, "Bopushes perhaps, they will take Baspushes perhaps, they will take Basra, or surround it and deliver a death blow to Iraqi President Sad-

Basra is one of Iraq's main chem"You can't take ground without and delivered a message from the ical and petrochemical industrial attacking on the ground, going over Iranian prime minister. Mir Husareas. Its outskirts straddle the the top with cold steel, as was done sein Moussavi. Turkey has resumed strategic highway link to Kuwait, in World War I," said a foreign medi-which has supported Iraq finan-military expert. "This Iraq has nev-flict. cially in the war and has allowed ex done." the Iraqis to use its port for arms

Iran Scored Heavily at Basra, Experts Say

ground forces, the military analysts expect Iran to keep advancing toward Basra, using the tactics of attack and entrepchment that have brought it near to the city.

2 3300-Billion Demand

In Ankara, Turkey, an Iranian official was quoted Monday by United Press international as saying that Iran will end the war if Iraq pays Tehran \$300 billion in reparawhile that has been effective in a as the aggressor in the conflict. tions and the world condemns Iraq Deputy Prime Minister Ali Reza Moayeri also said the new Iranian drive was a "final phase of the

> Mr. Moayeri, who arrived in Ankara late Sunday, met with Prime Iraqi defenses despite daily attacks

mediation efforts to end the con- !

Iraq has called frequently for a If Iraq continues to hold back its negotiated peace, but Iran has demanded the ouster of Mr. Hussein before it stops fighting.

■ Both Sides Claim Gains

Iran said Monday it gained pround in its southern offensive while Iraq reported that the attackers were taking huge casualties, Reuters reported from Manama,

Tehran radio said the Iranians routed three Iraqi brigades and a commando battañon Sunday night in taking new positions along a canal about six miles east of Basra.

However, the commander of iraq's 3d Army Corps, which is defending Basra, said that Tehran's forces had failed to penetrate the Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey for more than a week.

Islamic States Raid in Angola Leaves Meet, With 61 SWAPO Rebels Dead Iran Absent

KUWAIT - Islamic leaders assembled Monday for a triennial meeting, with the Iran-Iraq war, the most contentious issue on their

agenda, raging nearby.
But delegates said that, in the ibsence of Iran, the meeting of the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization was unlikely to produce any breakthrough for an end to the

Tehran, which has accused Kuwait of backing Iraq in the six-year conflict, is boycotting the gathering and has said it would reject any resolutions passed here.

Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, said before the meeting was to open that he was saddened that the Iranians had refused to participate.

"We tried hard to get them to come," he said. "We would have wished for the two parties to be Angolan forces near Mongua. here so we could reach a solution to Foreign ministers of the attend-

ing countries have drafted a resolu- month. tion calling on Baghdad and Tehran to resolve their dispute through peaceful means and urging Iran to respond to peace efforts. The word-ing was similar to previous calls by the organization that Iran has re-Other items on the agenda in-

organization, as well as terrorism, the Palestinian problem and Af-

clude the conflict between Libya and Chad, both members of the

WINDHOEK, South-West Afri- Friday by the police, the daily fica - South African-led security nancial publication reported. He forces killed 61 guerrillas and sev-

eral Angolan government troops Sunday in a raid deep inside southern Angola, an official statement said Monday. The military headquarters in

Windhoek said two of its men were killed during the battle near Mongua, 45 miles (75 kilometers) from Angola's border with South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The statement did not say how many Angolans died in the fighting, which appeared to be one of the biggest recent clashes between South Africans and Angolans. The 61 dead were reported to be members of the South-West Africa

People's Organization, which has been fighting for Namibian independence for 20 years. The statement said security forces following SWAPO guerrillas

across the border were fired on by According to South African counts, the fighting brought to 161 the number of guernillas killed this

Operations by the Namibian military, which is headed by South African officers, tend to increase in number at this time of year because of efforts to thwart rainy-season offensives by the guerrillas.

■ Black Journalist Freed

Internal Security Act, Reuters re- acc ported Monday from Johannes Witnesses told the board last

was arrested Dec. 29. He said that while in detention

he was questioned about articles he had written for Business Day, par-ticularly one on the young black anti-apartheid militants known as the "comrades."

South Africa's foreign minister R.F. Botha, defended on Monday his release of information that later proved to be wrong about the crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique, United Press

Breaking with a tradition that cabinet ministers do not testify in person, Mr. Botha told a six-mem-ber international inquiry board that it was not his fault that information given him by technicians from the scene of the crash in Octo

International reported from Johan

ber proved to be false. Last week witnesses refuted Mr. Botha's initial statements that crew members had alcohol in their blood and that the Soviet-built airplane's ground-proximity warning device failed to operate.

"I am not a technician," Mr. Bo tha told the inquiry board at the Johannesburg Supreme Court.
"These were the facts given to me."

He said that in making the statements he had been trying to stem A South African journalist, Si-criticism of his government. "I pho Ngcobo, has been released af-knew that any delay in making ter 26 days in detention without known what we knew," he told the trial or access to a lawyer under the board, would "immediately cause

Security is tight at the \$400 million conference center, which is 50
miles (80 kilometers) from the war
front.

White to want the security was lost shortly before the crash and that the instrument landing system was out of order.

New Nightmare for Chinese in U.S.

Despite Their Fears, Students Protest Beijing Crackdown

By Nick Ravo New York Times Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey Yang Xiaokai's nightmares have

"Fortunately, I'm not in a jail," he says. "I'm in the U.S. in an apartment. I feel lucky." Similar nightmares plagued Mr. Yang, who is 36, 10 years ago after his persecution during the Cultural

Revolution. Now the fears behind those dreams have been rekindled by his government's recent stifling of dissent and the dismissal of Hu Yaobang as secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Yang, a graduate student in economics at Princeton University and a former lecturer at Wuhan University, is one of 480 Chinese nationals studying in the United States who signed an open letter last week voicing concern over the Chinese government's actions.

It is believed to be the first time that a culturality are the state of the content of the cont that a substantial number of the In These Times, a socialist weekly estimated 10,000 Chinese students

names in such a letter. Copies of the letter were delivered to Chinese officials and to two Chinese newsapers in New York. Mr. Yang is one of several stu-

French Workers Held in Ethiopia, Mogadishu Says

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Ten French aid workers kidnapped Sat-

Said Monday.

An Interior Ministry statement said a Somali translator was kidnapped from the Tug Wajale refugee camp near the Ethiopian border, along with the two doctors, two technicians and six nurses from the French voluntary organization Doctors Without Borders. zation Doctors Without Borders.

The ministry said a "terrorist

A number of Ethiopian-backed rebel movements operate in north-interviewed Saturday and Sunday ern Somalia, fighting President said they planned to return home Mohammed Siad Barre's forces.

dents who have granted interviews, said many of their colleagues who returned. When the Chinese naWestern press on the government's He added, however, that staying tional awakens each morning, he actions. It is an act that some stuin the United States "is certainly an dents say is dangerous for them alternative" if the political situaand their families in China.

> capture an opportunity to find a Daily, the official newspaper of the constructive and independent relationship between the government and the intellectuals."

> "Usually, the Chinese students in the U.S. must obey all orders added. Tom the government," he added. "That is the only alternative, or you seemed to be optimistic about Chibecome an enemy. But I want to na's future. They said that eventu-find a third way, another relationally their attitudes would be acship between intellectuals and the government."

Li Sanyuan, 29, a graduate student in political science at the University of Chicago, also signed the letter. "I don't think there is danger now," he said, adding, "Later, I don't know." He recently wrote an article for

newspaper in the United States, in the United States have used their voicing concern about the govern-"I am very much worried about what the government is doing," Mr. Li said. The future of China, the

socialist democracy, the modernization, all the hopes of the people "I think it is very bad, the events that have been going on after the reform that had been going on. But we are being critical of our government in a constructive way. What

the government is doing now isn't rational." Li Shaomin, 30, a graduate student in demography at Princeton, said the recent events were "remiurday in Somalia are being held in miscent of the Cultural Revolution, Ethiopia, the Somali authorities the beginning of the Cultural Revo-lution," when the government be-

Even so, Li Shaomin said that

group" had taken the hostages into last week his wife, a student at the Ethiopia. It did not identify the State University of New York at Ethiopia. It did not identify the abductors. The statement appealed to the authorities in Ethiopia to sure that he was still at Princeton. "safeguard" the lives of the hostages.

for their

Despite their concerns, students

marking one of the few times Chi-signed the letter felt the same way. nese students have allowed them-selves to be quoted by name in the home," said Li Shaomin.

tion in China worsens. "I put my name on the letter," Li Shaomin also criticized the Mr. Yang said, "because I want to overseas edition of the People's

his only source of news about China, "and that source is biased."
"That's why we are so angry," he Despite their fears, the students

cepted by government officials.
They also dismissed the government crackdown on dissent as temporary, part of a political cycle.
The Princeton students said they did not fear losing financial aid

because of the open letter or their statements. Like many Chinese na tionals studying in the United States, they won fellowships; their tuition and expenses are not paid by the Chinese government. "I think we regard this effort as a great success," Mr. Yang said of

the open letter, adding: "We believe we are right and, eventually, if we are right we will get support from the people."

Chadian Forces Report a Clash With Libya Troops

NDJAMENA, Chad — Chadian government forces have clashed with Libyan troops around Zouar, a former Libyan outpost in north-western Chad, according to Chad's state radio.

The radio quoted a statement from the military high command saying that an unspecified number of Libyans had been killed in skirmishes Saturday. The military said carlier that the fighting at Zouar began Thursday, when Chadian troops were reported to have killed 193 Libya

It said Friday that Libyan rein-forcements sent to the area from the Libyan town of Sebha had been wiped out. Chad said its forces suffered no casualties in the fighting. The government of President Hisscrie Habré said last week that its forces had retaken full control of

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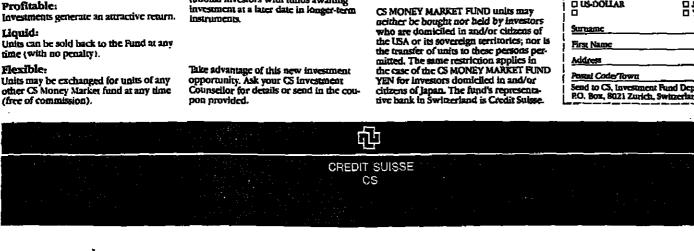
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ARTS/LEISURE

Lacroix Paces Paris Couture

He has the inventiveness, the impertinence, and the talent for pulling a rabbit out of a hat.

By Hebe Dorsey

International Revald Tribune

Of the day at the I start of the Paris spring-summer conture collections. There was an electricity, a suspense, and constant applause at his show yesterday, the like of which has not been seen since the heyday of Yves Saint Laurent. In many ways, Lacroix resembles Saint Laurent — in the days when Saint Laurent cared. He has the same inventiveness, the same importi-Saint Laurent cared. He has the same inventiveness, the same imperunence, and the same talent for pulling a rabbit out of a hat — meaning that he can be wonderfully surprising. For instance, a dress that looked flat and perfectly normal from the front became wildly bustled and beribboned at the back. Lacroix also has a near-perfect Parisian sense of

proportion and a delicious palette.

Although many of his designs looked extreme, they were the kind that move fashion ahead; since last season, when he took Paris by storm, Lacroix has become the most influential designer in the world.

The inspiration this time came from the Caribbean and the message

PARIS FASHION

was Creole, with striped turbans and dresses, draped gowns pushed up in a back bustle, and a tropical freshness springing from unimportant, summery fabrics such as piques, cottons and organdies.

The opening featured white cotton dresses, flat in front and raised in back over several stiff petticoats. The movement in this collection was wonderfully amusing, with all skirts swinging and swaying over petti-

The early part of the show included suits with tiny, double-breasted

jackets over petticoated skirts and trapeze-shaped, scooped-neck dresses. Lacroix continued his pours and powder puris, as well as his Empire silhouette, which looked best when it was deftly draped around the shoulders. This made for a soft feminine look that totally eliminated tough shoulder pads.

Saying that he wanted to convey a "romantic exoticism," Lacroix played up naive fabrics and fresh colors. The long evening gowns were totally summery and the mixture of embroidered boleros with white cotton skirts unexpected and unpretentious. Besides a lot of white, polka dots and candy stripes, Lacroix used black and white prints, of which the

most interesting were those designed by Dufy in the '20s.

Accessories at Lacroix were, as usual, worth noting. Hats ranged from tiny gold clown's hats to huge black straw platters edged with lace. Shoes were either made of bonbon-colored lace or bright satin with ribbons crossed up over the leg. Jeweiry included fake diamond gypsy earnings, lace and braid bracelets and huge clay bangles. Colors were on the soft side with pastels broken up by a clear-cut red. Brown and pink and khaki and pink looked new and different.

The rest of Paris conture is deep into ruffles and crinolines. Even the sober Pierre Cardin had skirts with wired hems that swirled like hulahoops. Sometimes, the silhouette came in several layers, with each layer stiffly wired at the hem.
Otherwise, Cardin's collection was full of his old, familiar and graceful

classics, with the emphasis on precise, sharply tailored suits worn with flying saucer hats. Skirts were short and well above the knee. Cardin paid a lot of attention to alceves, which were finely pleated or heavily ruffled. Pleats, including asymetrical ones, were a favorite theme. So were polka dots and, at the end, ruffles upon ruffles. The most interesting dress

was a simple black column, edged with strong ruffles at the hem. Colors included bright blues, reds, greens and yellows as well as black and white.

Jean-Louis Scherrer opened with two white satin garments, the second being a long jacket over bermuda shorts. But from then on, he turned wildly romantic, with a combination of finely draped dresses and big ruffles.





The beginning was neat, with polka-dotted Deauville pajamas and short jackets and peplum suits in predictable Prince of Wales checks. Playing up the seduction act. Scherrer produced tried-and-true navy-andruffles; above, Scherrer's lace; left, Cardin's white combinations, scoring with a navy and white suit whose striped











from Guy Laroche to head his Paris operation. The most fascinating rumor about town comes from the house of Saint

Laurent, where the conture collection has reportedly been made considerably smaller. It seems that Saint Laurent and his partner, Pierre Bergé, would like to eliminate couture altogether and upgrade the Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche ready-to-wear until it becomes almost couture. The lower-priced Variations line, which has been turned over to the designer Dick Brandsma, would then take the place of Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche.

This is a good season for lace: there is a lot of it in the Paris collections but Scherrer went overboard. Besides lace collar and cuifs on tailored suits, he had lace gloves, lace flowers encrusted on a spencer, a lace-bordered gray whipcord suit and layered lace skirts. The Spanish ruffles

Hanse Mori, who opened on Sunday, was, as usual, even and ladylike.

The butterfly motif — her symbol — was once more everywhere, including on an impressive array of brilliantly colored, all-over embroi-

The other news in Paris over the weekend was the opening of a stumning Armani boutique on Place Vendôme. The discreet designer said in Rome last week that he would not come to town yet in order not

interfere with the couture season. Laid on two levels, the modern, sober

store includes the collections of Armani for men and women plus Mani a cheaper version of Armani for women. Armani also hired Dreda Mele

at the end came complete with mantilla over a tall comb.

Herald Eribune mmit Leaders Vow to Push or an Economic Recovery

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To inaugurate its centennial year, The International Herald Tribune is proud to announce

The July rededication of the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor has focused new attention on the fact that the Statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France and that a broad cross section of the French public participated in the giving. A purely private organization, the Union Franco-Américaine was organized to raise the necessary funds and over 100,000 in-dividual subscriptions were recorded from 181 towns throughout France. This collec-tive outpouring of affection and goodwill building a new flame for the Statue, using a technique called "repoussé," identical to Bartholdi's original method. Today, Les Métalliers Champenois from one people to another was truly unprecedented.

It therefore seemed natural to Americans then living in Europe to express their gratitude, and, in 1885, a group of them gave as a gift to the French people the reduced size replica of the Statue of Liberty which today stands in Paris on the Ile des

In this, the Statue of Liberty's centennial year, it seems appropriate that members and friends of the Franco-American community should make a similar gesture of gratitude and goodwill through an exciting project which has a similar symbolic importance: the creation of a new Paris Flame of Liberty, a striking public monument to be erected on a prominent site in Paris and consisting of a full-sized duplicate of the flame which now glistens atop the upraised arm of the New York

The International Herald Tribune, which entered its own one hundredth year in October of 1986, has decided to mark the conjunction of its centennial with that of the Statue of Liberty by sponsoring an international fundraising appeal to make this project possible. In 1985, when restoration of the

Statue of Liberty was started in New York, Les Métalliers Champenois, a group of outstanding French artisans, was asked abroad. Ever mindful of our own deep to undertake the highly specialized work of Paris roots and of the warm relations we



are ready to begin work on a second such flame, a full-sized replica of the first with the approval of the United States government and using the same molds that were created for the New York project. The duplicate flame will then be transported to France, where French officials have assured it a warm welcome at a prominent permanent site in Paris. There it will stand as a beautiful and highly visible monument, celebrating the spirit of Liberty and the spirit of international cooperation. It is estimated that this project (includ-

ing construction of the duplicate flame. transport and erection in Paris) will cost about U.S. \$400,000 — and this is the amount we are undertaking to raise. Working together with our co-sponsors. Kevin MacCarthy Associates, an international law firm located in New York City, the IHT has established a non-profit corporation, France-America Liberty Fund, Inc., as well as a French "association", France-America Liberty Fund, to which tax deductible contributions can be made in both countries. We are pleased that the American Club of Paris has announced their full support and participation in this

Founded in Paris on October 4, 1887, the International Herald Tribune is the oldest American newspaper published

have enjoyed throughout the century with the people of France, we are proud to take the lead in this undertaking.

The France America Liberty Fund welcomes contributions of any size and will acknowledge all gifts (unless otherwise in-structed by the donors) by publishing periodic announcements listing the names of the contributors in the International Herald Tribune. If you contribute \$150 (1,000 FF), we will not only list your name as a Donor in the IHT (unless you prefer to remain anonymous) but you will also re-ceive a deak-top replica of the Liberty

Contributions of \$1,500 (10,000 FF) from individuals and non-profit organizations will entitle you to have your name engraved on the permanent plaque which will be affixed to the Liberty Flame Monument. Corporate contributions of \$5,000 (33,000 FF) and more will also qualify for

such listing.

But whatever the size of your contribuenhanced by the broadest possible participation. We hope you will become a part of this important project by forwarding the form below.

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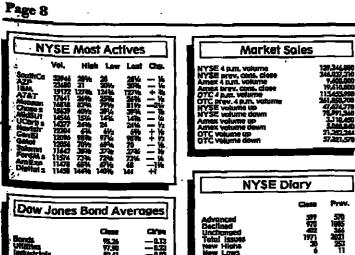
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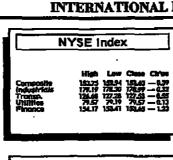
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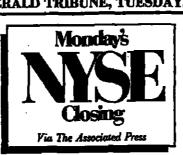
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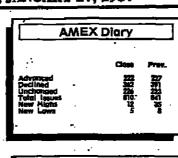
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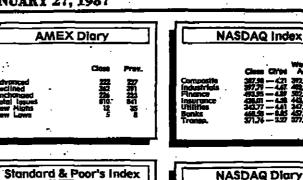
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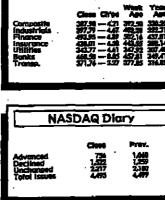
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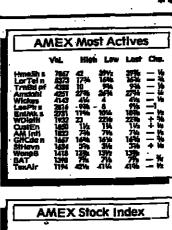


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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsowhere **YSE Mixed in Active Trading**

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exhenge, regaining its balance after last week's
iolent close, ended mixed Monday in active

Prev

violent close, ended mixed Monday in active trading as profit-taking in the broad market countered a slight gain in the Dow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 24.89 points last week, rose 5.76 points Monday to 2,107.28. Declining issues outpaced advancing ones by a 5-3 ratio.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.39 to 153.63, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.49 to 269.61. The price of an average share fell 10 cents. Volume amounted to about 138.8 million shares, down from a record 302.39 million Fri-

shares, down from a record 302.39 million riday.

"We had a very bad opening with declines leading advances 2 to 1," said Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. "We had some significant profit-taking in the chemicals, most of the drugs, paper and humber products and really any stocks that have run up sharply in the past two months."

two months."

Ms. Latimer said that market is due for a period when lower prices "are not an automatic call for buyers to rush back in." "The only hesitation I have is that program

activity frequently muddles the water," she added.
Wayne Nordberg, an analyst with Prescott, Ball & Turben, commented: "It was only logical for people to sit back a day or so and assess whether Friday's market was telling them something fundamental or if it was just an emotional

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aberration. "Today, whether you are an optimist or a

21th BkyUG s 144 25% BkUG of 247 17% Bwm5h 40 31 BrumGs 1,9 31 BrumGs 1,9 25% Briswek 40 25% Bri

essimist depends on what index you are look-ng at," he added.

2454 1,466 1,815 2,964 1,185

The Dow is up, but that is giving a some-what erroneous picture because it is filled with stocks that are pushed by international liquidity flows," Mr. Nordberg said. "The broader mar-ket is down, implying that the pullback that we saw on Friday is continuing."

Other analysts noted that some investors,

feeling that they could pick up some bargains in blue chips, buoyed the Dow on Monday. "The vast number of market participants came in today looking for a mini-version of the turnultuous day we had on Friday," said Alfred Goldman, an analyst with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis.
"But with the bond market soft, stocks in an

tremely overbought condition and the market

having every opportunity to fall, we did amazingly well," he said.

"The market has yet to recover from Friday's torment," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "You are going to have a much more gradual return to the market rather than the stampedes."

Mr. Metz said the market may be in for a "recuperative phase" with serious investors stepping to the sidelines.

The Dow had an unprecedented swing Friday from a gain of 60 points to a loss of 50 in just more than an hour as futures-related buying and selling drove the market.

On Monday, Southern Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/2 to 2814.

AZP Group followed, unchanged at 31. IBM was third, up 1 to 1274. AT&T was off 1/2 to 26%. (UPI, Reuters)

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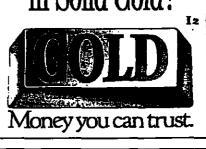
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Hong Kong Still Sensitive To Shifts on the Mainland

By PATRICK L. SMITH

International Herald Tribune

ONG KONG - New York was not the only market where investors heard the wind whistle past their ears last week. For entirely different reasons, trading in Hong Kong was almost as volatile, although the local Hang Seng index ended Friday just about where it had started

Hang Seng index ended Priday just about where it has started five sessions earlier.

Hit Yaobang's forced resignation as head of the Chinese Communist Party sent a major tremor through the Hong Kong market. The Hang Seng index dropped more than 80 points in the first full session that followed the announcement of Mr. Hu's departure, and 80 more before noon the next day. On paper, at Among Pag

departure, and 80 more perore least, that is a loss of about \$3.3 billion.

It was not until Hong Kong heard reassuring words from both Deng Kiaoping, China's paramount leader, and Xu Jiamm, the senior Chinese emis-

Now analysts anticipate a prolonged period

Your Asses ! in Solid Gold

paramount leader, and Xu Jiamm, the senior Chinese emissary in Hong Kong, that trading began to recover.

The local index ended Monday at 2,484.35 points, 15.08 lower than Friday's close. Despite the day's loss, analysts are braced for rises after the lunar new year celebrations, which will end next week. Most predict a Hang Seng of at least 3,000 by midyear.

But perceptions have been subtly altered. The local share market has proven far more vulnerable to political shifts on the Chinese mainland than many participants had thought.

Until last week, most analysts asserted without hesitation that investors had fully digested Hong Kong's return to China in 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire. Now the same analysts anticipate a prolonged period of "unease," as one put it.

"This market has to mature," said a senior fund manager. "It has to decide whether the open-door policy is here for keeps, or if it is the work of means." and China and whether the open-door policy is here for keeps, or if it is the work of one man."

Many traders attribute the market's dramatic drop last week in part to nervous Japanese institutions, which have been investing heavily in Hong Kong since the Tokyo market dipped late last year. But selling, by all accounts, was across the board.

T HAT HAS KEPT both local and overseas investors from straying too far from Hong Kong's orbit, analysts assert, is a simple "flow-of-funds" phenomenon. With medium-term economic uncertainty surrounding such markets as New York and Tokyo, this market remains among the most attractive relative to the alternatives open to equity investors.

"Interest rates being what they are, what one has to watch is where money is going and the local economy supporting a market," said Casper Li, the research director at Vickers da Costa & Co. "Hong Kong, Singapore and some other Pacific markets are simply going to outperform most others this year."

Like most markets, Hong Kong is currently trading well within

the range of its historic price/earning ratio. But Hong Kong's P/E, 15, is much lower than those of many other exchanges. And economic growth, forecast at 6 percent to 7 percent this year, is likely to be well above that of most other trading centers.

Nonetheless, the renewal of political uncertainty in China is fostering a more defensive strategy among many traders. It also is reinforcing a tendency among overseas institutions, in particular, to stay close to blue-chip stocks — properties, utilities, the "Hongs" — and solid bargains among second-line shares.

Of the Hongs, or old-line British trading houses, analysts favor

Hutchison because of its property assets and its diversified mix of business, as well as Hong Kong Electric, a Hutchison associate. The imminent de-merger of Jardine Matheson and Hongkong Land is also attracting attention.

Currency Rates

Closings in Landon and Zurich, fixings in other European centers, New York rates at 4 P.M.
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Markets Closed

Markets in Australia and India were closed Monday for holidays.

Exxon Net Down in Quarter

But Year's Profit Was 10% Higher

United Press Interne NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, re-ported Monday that its fourthquarter earnings dropped nearly 18 percent, but profit for the year was

un 10 mercent. Analysts said Exxon's performance for the quarter and the year were slightly better than expected.

Amoco Corp., the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 58 percent. It blamed the slump in crude oil

prices last year.

Atlantic Richfield Co., ranked sixth, said its fourth-quarter earnings declined 55 percent, and also blamed lower oil prices.

Amerada Hess Corp., the 15th-largest U.S. oil company, recorded a fourth-quarter profit of \$58.34 million in contrast to a loss a year

New York-based Exxon, the world's second-largest industrial concern after General Motors Corp., said that profit in the fourth quarter was \$1.48 billion, or \$2.06 a share, down from \$1.8 billion, or \$2,43 a share, a year earlier.

It said the main reason was that petroleum product prices did not keep pace with the modest rebound

in world oil prices.

Revenues slipped 23 percent to \$18.83 billion from \$24.33 billion. For 1986, Exxon's earnings increased to \$5.36 billion, or \$7.42 a share, from \$4.87 billion, or \$6.46 a share, in 1985. But revenues de-clined 18 percent to \$76.24 billion

from \$92.86 billion the year before. "World crude prices rose modestly in the fourth quarter, but the improvement did not counter the substantial deterioration in prices since the fourth quarter of last year," Exxon's chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl, said.

"Consequently, earnings from exploration and production opera-tions continued at levels significantly below last year."

Oil prices plunged to a 12-year low of \$8 a barrel last July from \$28 in December 1985 before bouncing back to the \$15 range in September. Oil finished the year around \$17 a barrel after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries accord in December to cut produc-

Sanford Margoshes, analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., Talk in Washington that it said that "crude oil prices tend to recover more rapidly than petro-See OlL, Page 11



Money brokers stay busy in Tokyo as the falling dollar hovers around 150 yen.

Land of the Rising Yen Is Troubled Japan Feels It Has Done Enough to Help America

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The yen's surge this month to still more record highs against the dollar has caused a new chill in business confidence in Japan and some United States.

U.S. officials, many Japanese feel, have either been talking the yen up or standing by idly while itors have pushed it to levels that threaten more damage to the Japanese economy.

The current climb began in

December, just as the Japanese were beginning to think the yen had finally stabilized. At around 160 to the dollar, it seemed to have ended a rapid rise that began in September 1985. People also thought the United States had agreed to help hold it there.

With the dollar heading to-

ward 150, Japan's central bank bought billions of dollars this month in a solitary effort to control the rise. When it touched the high 140s briefly last week, Fi-nance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa flew to Washington to seek help. The Japanese feel they already

have made large — and suffi-cient — sacrifices by helping bring the yea up from the 240 zone that prevailed 16 months ago. They now want to draw the line.

must go even higher if the imbal- chief of the Jag ance in Japan-U.S. trade is to be committee on external affairs.

The Robust Yen

unfair and uninformed.

In volume terms, officials here say, Japan's overall trade surplus began to fall in 1986. They pre-dict that in 1987, the dollar measure of the gap, the measure that Congress cares most about, will start to decline too.

Tokyo is worried now that the new Democratic-controlled Congress will prove impatient and pass the very sort of anti-Japanese trade legislation that the painful currency realignment was supposed to prevent.

"I am very much concerned about the difference between the political clock and the economic clock," said Michihiko Kunihiro,

linked to the dollar's value.

soared in cost.

to 80 percent.

priced in marks and yen have

Cooperation Council, Kuwait, links its dinar to a basket of curren-

cies, although economists estimate

that the dollar has a weighting of 75

Mr. Stutely estimated that about 7.5 percent of the council countries'

imports came from West Germany

With deflationary pressures al-ready at work in most of the Gulf

Cooperation Council states, econo-

mists are skeptical about the ability or will of economic planners to

Plans to increase revenues center

on services and tourism, but the

impact of such efforts is expected

to be small in comparison with the

underlined by steep increases in the cost of Japanese cars. The prices of

and 18.5 percent from Japan.

reduce imports further.

effect of the lower dollar. For private citizens, the signifi-cance of the dollar's slide has been

The sixth member of the Gulf

Earlier this month, the Japathree paradoxical sets of figures on 1986 foreign trade. Measured in yen, Japan's exports fell 16 percent; in dollars, they rose 19 percent. In volume - numbers of videocassette recorders, cars and machine tools shipped abroad — they registered a de-cline of slightly more than 1 per-

The Japanese argue that the yen figure is what counts and shows how badly they are hurt-

We live on the basis of year, said Makoto Kuroda, vice minis-ter of the Ministry of Interna-tional Trade and Industry. "All business activity, all industrial

In 1986, Japanese companies lost close to 7 trillion yen in ex-port sales, or about \$45 billion at current exchange rates. That is twice the size of a special stimulatory budget the government enacted in the fall, Mr. Kuroda pointed out.

Every day, newspapers carry articles about hard times in some corner of industrial Japan.

The big five steel producers have been hit especially hard, reporting losses on steel operations of about \$1.2 billion in the six months that ended Oct. 31. Some small export companies have gone into bankruptcy.

See JAPAN, Page 13

lated during the oil boom.

EC Ministers Appeal to U.S. to Avert Trade War

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers appealed publicly Monday to the United States to show further flexibility to avert the "grave" consequences of a full-fledged trade war. The 12 ministers also authorized

the European Commission, the community's executive body, to increase by 20 percent its offer of compensation to the United States for the loss of grain markets since Spain joined the trade bloc a year

ago.
The Council of Ministers told commission negotiators that they could guarantee foreign exporters duty-free access to the EC for two million metric tons of corn, the Spain's entry into the EC.

The community had originally offered to import 1.6 million tons of corn duty-free in a bid to resolve

the dispute. Washington has officially estimated the lost Spanish market at more than 4 million tons of corn and sorghum a year, of which 2.8 million tons would be of U.S. ori-

gin, and demanded \$400 million in

It has said it will impose prohibi-tive import duties of 200 percent on a range of EC imports on Friday if the community does not offer wider compensation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, said that the EC clearly preferred to "break out of a cycle of retaliation and counterretaliation that can cast a shadow over wider relationships. The statement appealing to

Washington for more flexibility was issued after the ministers heard a report from the chief EC negotia-tor, External Relations Commissioner Willy de Clercq, that differences had narrowed in talks in Washington over the weekend.

But a solution acceptable to both sides has not been found, the EC Council of Ministers said. "The council confirms its hope

that such a solution would be reached," the statement said, "and calls on the United States to contribute in such a way as to avert the grave and prejudicial consequences of a trade war."

The appeal was intended to em-phasize the EC's support for Mr. de Clercq in his efforts to obtain further concessions in talks Tuesday and Wednesday with the chief U.S. negotiator, Trade Representative

Mr. de Clercq and Mr. Yeutter

hope of reaching agreement by Friday, the ministers said.

Sir Geoffrey declared that "thanks to the tenacity and skill of community negotiators, there were now hopes of a deal by the end of the month." But commission offi-

cials were slightly more cautious. Although Mr. de Clercq has a clear notion of what EC member states are prepared to accept, they said, only the negotiations will show whether that compensation is acceptable to the United States.

They said that Mr. de Clercq also was authorized to offer Washing-ton compensation in the form of tariff reductions on other U.S. exports, including industrial goods and processed foods.

President Ronald Reagan has already signed an order that will automatically introduce the 200 percent tariffs on several EC products at the end of the month, including French brandy, British gin and some white wines from France

The EC is prepared to retaliate with heavy duties on its imports of corn gluten feed.

Unemployment In France Hit Record in '86

PARIS — Unemployment hit record levels at the end of 1986, government figures showed Monday.

The Labor Ministry and the

National Statistics Institute said that 2.57 million people were out of work at the end of December, 5.5 percent more than at the end of 1985. Before allowing for seasonal factors, the number was 2.69 million.

The seasonally adjusted unamployment rate rose to 10.7 percent of the work force at the end of December from 10.6 per-cent a month earlier and 10.2 percent at the end of 1985.

Labor Minister Philippe Se guin said last September that memployment could be headed for three million. A downward revision of expectations for economic growth and public-sector strikes have tarnished the prospects for an e government officials said.

Dollar's Fall May Offset Rise in Gulf Oil Income

By Stephen Jukes Resters

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The economists pointed out that the dollar's latest plunge would fur-| Currency per U.S.5 | Argen, eustrial 1.202 | Fig., marridon 4.558 | Assir, schill, 1.261 ther increase the cost of nondollar imports to the region, offsetting efforts to reduce huge current-account deficits.

Sandi Arabia's deficit grew by an estimated 70 percent last year to about \$22 billion, one of the world's largest. Other Gulf countries saw their surphises shrink or turn into deficits as oil prices fell sharply and other crucial sources of revenue declined amid a regional

Hopes had been running high that OPEC's decision in December to limit output and raise prices would bolster members' economies and reverse the deficit trend. The accord already has raised oil prices

But rising oil revenues coincided with the dollar's fall against the West German and Japanese cur-

"Gulf nations will see their current-account deficits widen this year," warned Richard Stutely, chief economist at Burgan Bank Sak in Kuwait, "unless they cut imports or oil prices rise signifi-cantly further." Current account measures a

country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers. Economists calculate that the

joint current-account deficit of the

six members of the Gulf Coopera-tion Council was about \$21.5 billion last year after a shortfall of just \$330 million in 1985. Saudi Arabia's lunge current-account deficit was offset by the small combined surplus of the other five countries, although all of the

nations' payments positions deteriorated sharply. Kuwait's surplus slipped to about \$1.25 billion from \$5.6 billion in 1985, while Oman recorded a current-account deficit of about \$1.6 billion after a 1985 surplus of \$223 million, according to Burgan

Bank's projections. Oil revenue in the six countries declined by about 40 percent in 1986 to less than \$40 billion, compared with a 1981 peak of \$156

U.K. Tells Saudi It Won't Help OPEC on Output

LONDON — A British offi-cial told Oil Minister Hisham Nazer of Sandi Arabia on Monday that Britain would not curb North Sea output to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raise oil prices, an Energy Department

The junior energy minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, "re-emphasized" the British position that production levels are the responsibility of the oil companies and should be left to mar-ket forces, the spokesman said. "It was a perfectly amicable meeting," he added.

Mr. Nazer, who is in Britain on a private visit, has secured assurances from three non-OPEC oil producers — Egypt, the Soviet Union and Norway - that they will restrain production to assist the cartel.

\$24 billion.

rain, are officially linked to the budget.

huxury West German vehicles have about \$18 per barrel and the dollar's exchange rate against the
Deutsche mark and the yen, Mr.

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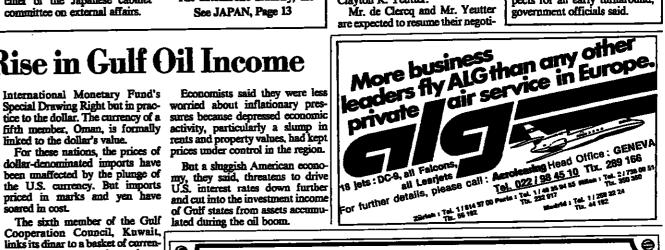
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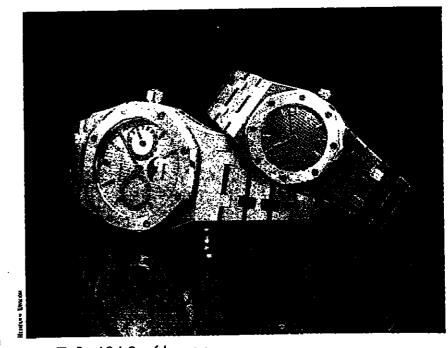
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IBM Plans a 6-Processor Computer

NEW YORK - International Business Machines Corp. announced on Monday plans for its frem # Both Short most powerful computer and revamped the rest of its 3090 series of

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big maintrame machines. Some analysts said the new computers would force price cuts by IBM's competitors, possibly inciuding Digital Equipment Corp., the successful maker of midsize computers that announced last week that it was invading IBM's profitable mainframe field

"IBM effectively neutralized the aggressive moves made by DEC." said Robert Fertig, president of Enterprise Information Systems. "I think DEC must cut prices now on 3090 mainframe family. a product they haven't even deliv-

The biggest computer unveiled Monday, the 3090 Model 600E, has six processors — the part that carries out calculations - and up to ngola Lean 60 percent more power than the previous top of IBM's line, the company said.

Analysts estimated it could execute 75 million to 80 million instructions a second, making it the most powerful computer available

commercially.
The first customers are likely to be airlines, banks and other companies that handle many transactions and need more power, analysts

"IBM is in perhaps as good a position as any to satisfy that demand, given only that the economy make the amount of computing power at any given price. picks up so the users can afford to buy the extra power," said Donald

curities Co. International IBM's mainframe business has been hurt by sluggish capital spending among its customers. Last week the company reported a the last three months of 1986.

In addition to the 3090 Model Model 300, a somewhat smaller mainframe containing three pro-cessors, and improved versions of the four current members of its IBM mainframes.

IBM said the new computers

Manufacturers to Sell Unit to Security Pacific

NEW YORK - Manufacturers had agreed to sell for undisclosed terms the consumer-finance assets and offices of its British leasing

The introductions give and offices of its British leasing subsidiary, Manufacturers Hanover Finance Ltd., to Security Pacif-mainframes: the 150E, the 180E, ic Corp. of California.

It said the transaction was expected to be completed on Feb. 19.
The assets involved total about £70 million (\$106.68 million).

and the transaction was expected to be completed on Feb. 19.
not including software or extra equipment, range from \$1.65 million to \$11.5 million.

The upgrades will be completed starting in May and the new mod-Haback, an analyst for Nikko Seels, the 300E and 600E, will be available starting in the July-September period, IBM said.

IBM is the world's largest computer company and has about 70 percent of the worldwide market 48.2 percent decline in its profit in for the big computers known as

Last week Digital announced 600E, the company announced the two clusters of its VAX computers that it said were as powerful as IBM's 3090 Models 200 and 400, which used to be the most powerful But Mr. Fertig said the IBM

computers could handle bigger jobs than the Digital computers because their processors work together more closely. The 3090 models use a memory

chip that can store one million bits of information, but runs twice as Hanover Corp. said Monday that it fast and takes up a third less space than IBM's original one-million-bit

> the 200E, the 300E, the 400E and the 600E. Prices for the computers,

Share Trading Suspended in Cathay, Swire

Agence France-Presse HONG KONG - Trading was suspended Monday in the shares of Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airways and its parent. Swire Pacific Ltd., at the request of both companies, amid rumors that a Beijing investment company would buy a minority stake in Cathay, stock-

According to the rumors. dealers said. China International Trust & Investment Corp will purchase a 5 percent stake in the airline for an estimated 800 million Hong Kong dollars (\$103.15 million) from Swire Pacific, which owns about 53 percent of Cathay Pacific.

brokers said.

Dealers said CITIC was expected to offer Swire Pacific around 6 dollars for each Cathay share, compared with Friday's closing of 5.60 dollars.

A Swire spokesman would not comment on the rumors but said the trading suspension was necessary as Swire and Cathay were considering a corporate proposal that might affect the companies' share prices. Swire Pacific closed Friday at

AMC Workers Will Extend Talks on Modernizing Plant

Corp. said Monday that its union Chrysler specified for concluding workers had agreed to continue an agreement. talks on a new labor contract past Base Price for Medallion the deadline.

AMC, which has had only one profitable year this decade, has been at odds with local unions of the United Automobile Workers over a contract that the company seeks to reduce costs at its car assembly complex in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The company calls the contract crucial to a \$250 million plan to keep its only U.S. car plant operat-

AMC says the plant moderniza-tion is needed before it can begin to build a new line of Jeep vehicles at the Kenosha plant. It is the oldest operating auto complex in the United States.

AMC is also negotiating with Chrysler Corp. to build a line of Chrysler's small cars at the plant in a five-year contract assembly arrangement.

Referring to the Chrysler pro-ject, a spokesman for AMC said. "We obviously can't commit until we know what our labor costs are going to be five years in the future. He said AMC officials would

By Irwin Arieff

Administration staff documents advise that Upjohn Co.'s controversial Rogaine baldness

drug be approved for marketing although its

effect is limited and it poses risks to people with

FDA staff reviews of the drug, also known as Minoxidil, have concluded that it is sufficiently

safe and effective to meet U.S. standards for

approval, according to the staff documents and

agency's dermatologic drugs advisory commit-

tee on Monday but a heavy snowfall canceled

the meeting. It has not yet been rescheduled.

great weight by the FDA in deciding whether to

Rogaine was to have been reviewed by the

Approval by the committee would be given

interviews with a former agency official.

Readers
WASHINGTON — U.S. Food and Drug

DETROIT - American Motors yond the Jan. 30 deadline that

AMC has set the base price for its 1988 Renault Medallion, the car on which it has pinned its comeback hopes, at \$9,965 for the four-door sedan. The Associated Press reported Monday from Detroit.

Base prices for the four-door wagon will be \$10,693 and for the LX version of the sedan, \$10.497.

Ford Offers Incentives On Some Cars. Trucks

cent of AMC stock.

DEARBORN, Michigan Ford Motor Co. said Monday it was offering new cut-rate loans on selected cars and compact trucks ranging from 3.9 percent to 9.9 per-cent as well as \$600 in cash allowances to customers.

Ford's program, which will last until March 23 for trucks in stock and until March 31 for ears, follows incentives announced by General seek more time from Chrysler if Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp.

skin in liquid form.

stopped applying the drug.

to an Upjohn spokesman.

FDA Tests Recommend Approval of Upjohn Baldness Drug

proved as treatment for high blood pressure. Upjohn is now seeking FDA approval of it as a

male baldness cure when put directly on the

FDA reviews of clinical tests indicate that

the drug was effective to a limited extent in

spurring hair growth on bald heads. The docu-

ments concluded that it sometimes took

months before hair growth was seen and that

new hairs fell out in the months after a person

Rogaine, if approved, will be expensive. In

dose is selling at retail for \$45 to \$50, according

The drug also has a side effect on some

Canada, where it is on the market, a month's sure and chest pain.

After Mergers, 9 Airlines Control 94% of U.S. Market

WASHINGTON - A number of mergers and acquisitions in the U.S. airline industry is nearly complete and nine major carriers have emerged with more than nine-tenths of the market, according to a report by a firm that analyzes the airline industry.

"Consolidation is now history," Lee R. Howard, executive vice president of Airline Economics Inc., said.

The nine major carriers, and their newly acquired affiliates, control 94 percent of the market, George W. James, the firm's president, said. The nine carriers are: Texas Air Corp., American Airlines, United Air Lines, Delta Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World

Airways, Trans World Airlines, USAir and Piedmont Airlines. "Looking for who's going to be whose dancing partner is not going to be nearly as interesting in the future." Mr. James said, releasing his

company's annual forecast. In the past 15 months, there have been 25 mergers, all involving the nine major carriers, he said. While more mergers and acquisitions will occur, such activity will not be as dramatic as in 1986, he said.

In the long run, Mr. James said, the industry will be dominated by six to eight carriers with little opportunity for others to get a footing. Fares probably will rise, but not as fast as the cost of living, he said, because six to eight carriers is enough to ensure competition and it is in the airlines' interest to keep fares low enough to avoid becoming a target for regulation again.

Mr. James said that last year's combined operating profits are expected to be \$1.4 billion, the same as in 1985.

This year, operating profits are expected to increase to about \$1.0 billion to \$1.8 billion. Airline employment reached a record level of

"This year, the industry is going to have a really good first quarter, but the last nine months will not be all that great," Mr. James said. Rising fuel costs will contribute to relatively lower profits, but the industry will benefit from lower labor costs, he said.

dio-renal division, he conducted the staff's safe-

ty review of Rogaine before leaving the agency

three months ago. He is now a consultant with

Biometric Research Institute in Arlington, Vir-

Mr. Ehrreich said that exaggerated erection

was a common effect among drugs in Rogaine's

class, which are called vaso-dilators because

Among other possible adverse reactions, he said, were dizziness, fainting, low blood pres-

He recommended that doctors be warned

that the drug should not be prescribed for

people with heart disease, irregular heartbeat or

they open the body's blood vessels.

heart-valve problems.

Tool Orders Fell 16% in U.S. in '86

By Calvin Sims

NEW YORK - New orders for U.S.-made machine tools rose 2.6 percent in December from November, but orders for all of 1986 fell 16 percent from the previous year, a

trade group reported Monday. The National Machine Tool Builders' Association and industry analysts attributed the overall decline to a sluggish economy and to anticipation of the new tax law. They particularly cited provisions eliminating the investment tax credit and lengthening deprecia-North 🔮 tion schedules.

"By taking away tax credits and extending the life of the equip-ment," said Charles Pollock, a spokesman for the association, "the severnment has effectively discapital investments."

Machine tools are power-driven devices used to shape most metal parts, from tractor gears to vacuum cleaner motors. Their sales are a major indicator of capital spending inly the automobile, aerospace, leum product prices, putting a d manufacturing industries. leum product prices, putting a squieze on refining and marketing by producers of metal products,

The association said that new margins." orders for machine tools edged to \$136.1 million in December, from has demonstrated it is a superior lysts said that such a gain generally occurs at the end of each quarter as tomers anticipate production eeds for the coming period.

Orders bobbed up and down in 1986, totaling \$2.13 billion compared to \$2.53 billion in 1985. Andrew Silver, a machinery analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said that there was excess capacity in many industries. Regular machine-tool customers such as peal of investment tax credits. automakers were simply not in

need of new equipment, he said.

COMPANY NOTES

ment, has recommended an unchanged payment to shareholders of \$7.5 million in dividends.

ARC America Corp., part of the Consolidated Gold Fields PLC group, has signed a definitive contract to acquite American Aggregates Corp., a sand and gravel company of Greenville, Ohio, for \$30.625 a share cash, or about \$242 million.

Bricklin Industries Inc. said it formed Global Motors Inc., which will become the parent company of Yugo America Inc., which imports the \$3,990 Yugo GV from Yugoslavia, and of Proton America Inc., which will import a new car from Malaysia called the

Proton Saga.

Clabir Corp. will acquire all of the Ambrit common clabir, a and preferred stock it does not already own. Clabir, a holding company based in Greenwich, Connecticut, with interests in defense contracting, now owns about 84 percent of the voting power of Ambrit, Ambrit, of Clearwater, Florida, makes ice cream bars and

Ericsson, and Siemens AG of West Germany will jointly develop a digital mobile telephone system.

chairman, David Maxwell, said the timing, the price of the stock and exact number of shares issued will depend on market conditions.

Grow Group Inc., a specialty coatings and chemicals company, plans to spin off to shareholders the opera-tions of its Enviro-Spray and Thermaljet operations as Grow Ventures Corp. On March 31, Grow Group shareholders will receive one Grow Ventures share for each five shares of Grow Group held of record on

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has set up a joint venture in West Germany with Quick-Rotan Elektromotoren GmbH to produce motors for office equipment. Matsushita Electric Motor (Europe) GmbH. capitalized at 5 million Deutsche marks (\$2.75 million), is owned 95 percent by Matsushita and 5 percent

a share, in 1985.

Pernod Ricard SA, the French drinks group, has set up a marketing unit in Tokyo, Pernod Ricard Japan. It will also establish a joint venture in China, to be called Beijing Friendship Winery Co., in which two national companies, Beijing Winery and China Economic Development Inc., are to have a majority stake and sold in the United States and internationally. The Pernod Ricard will have 28 percent.

Arabian Investment Banking Corp.'s net income in 1986 rose 25 percent to \$15.2 million, the highest in the Bahrain-based bank's four-year history. The bank, which is known as Investorp and specializes in invest-

through a subsidiary develops oil and gas properties. Ericsson Radio Systems, a unit of Sweden's L.M.

government has effectively discouraged companies from making common stock offering of about 8 million shares to be

But, he said: "Exxon once again

company and an outstanding per-former among the major oils."

Exxon's fourth-quarter results

included a one-time gain of \$495

million from corporate restructur-

ing and the sale of its Manhattan

office building and Reliance Elec-

The quarterly earnings were reduced by \$210 million by the new tax laws governing major U.S. pen-

sion funds and the retroactive re-

Exxon, which slashed its capital

exploration and spending budget

tric subsidiary.

March 17.

by Ouick-Rotan.

Northern Telecom said fourth-quarter earnings were \$125.9 million, or \$1.07 a share, up 50 percent from \$83.8 million, or 72 cents a share, a year earlier. For the year, earnings were up 4.7 percent to \$286.6 million, or \$2.45 a share, from \$273.8 million, or \$2.36

the 1985.

percent to \$20.2 billion from \$923.47 million from \$1.98 billion.

earnings dropped to \$64 million, or \$260.4 million in 1985. Revenues

or 73 cents a share, a year earlier. from \$7.72 billion in 1985.

billion in 1985.

earlier. Revenues fell 53 percent to

For the year, New York-based

Amerada had a loss of \$219.44 mil-

lion, compared with a loss of

dropped 47 percent to \$4.06 billion

people, according to the former FDA official. There have been a number of cases of patients Upjohn stock rose sharply on news of the favorable review, climbing \$5 to close at \$15.5 give the drug final marketing approval. When taken orally, the drug has been apdrug," said Stewart Ehrreich.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The Department of Justice has said it will sue to block the merger of two of the world's largest producers of oil-well drilling equipment, Hughes Tool Co. of Houston and Baker International Corp. of California.

The proposed merger would violate the Clayton antitrust act by (Confinued from first finance page) to \$7.21 billion in 1986 because of Revenues slipped 33 percent from Charles F. Rule, acting assistant In Chicago, Amoco said that its of \$615 million, or \$3.38 a share, in autorney general in charge of the fourth-quarter earnings skidded to contrast to a loss of \$202 million in Justice Department's antitrust division, said Sunday.

Revenues in 1986 decreased 33 ercent to \$15.1 billion from \$22.5 total sales of \$3.2 billion in 1985, are two of four major producers of tricone rock bits and electric sub-Amerada Hess reported a mersible pumps used in oil wells, fourth-quarter profit of \$58.34 million, or \$2.91 a share, down 62 lion, or 69 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$365.82 million a year officials said.

"If this merger is allowed to proceed there will be only three significant competitors in each market." Mr. Rule said.

The merger would force up prices within the oil industry, he

used to drill for oil. Electric sub- Hughes Tool's stock, agreed to vote mersible pumps are placed at the in favor of the agreement. bottom of an oil well and lift oil to the surface.

A Baker executive said he hoped that negotiations with the department could head off the suit and allow the merger to proceed. The Justice Department has in-

diested that it would drop its oppolessening competition in two major sition to the merger if Baker were to markets of the drilling industry, sell off the rock bit and pump opersell off the rock bit and pump operations, said Max Luken, vice presithe Orange, California, company. The two struggling oil-field ser-

> vices companies announced on Oct. 22 that they planned to merge in a stock-swap agreement valued at \$456.5 million. The agreement, approved by both companies' directors, would

> create a new company named Baker Hughes Inc. to be headquartered

To lock up the agreement, each company granted the other the right to buy 18.5 percent of the other's stock, and Borg-Warner or tungsten carbide inserts, are Corp., which owns 18.6 percent of

U.S. Opposes Baker-Hughes Tool Merger

Under the agreement, each share of Hughes Tool would be exchanged for four-fifths of a share of

the new company. Each Baker share would be swapped for one share in the new

A Justice Department spokesman put the value of Hughes stock

at \$450 million and the value of Baker stock at \$750 million. Monday, 37.5 cents lower, on the New York Stock exchange. Baker

was down 50 cents to \$13.625.

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OIL: Exxon, Amoco, Arco Had Lower Net in Quarter

\$165 million, or 65 cents a share, from \$390 million, or \$1.51 a share, a year earlier. Revenues were down

percent to \$4.8 billion from \$7.4

In 1986 Amoco earned \$747 mil-

share, in 1985. Revenues declined

Los Angeles-based Atlantic

Richfield said its fourth-quarter

35 cents a share, from \$142 million.

\$28.9 billion.





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Sugar Price Up Sharply On Purchases by Soviet

LONDON — The price of sugar rose to its highest level in eight months on London's commodity exchange Monday after reports that the Soviet Union has been buying heavily.

Sugar for May delivery peaked at \$137 a metric ton (1.1 short ton) before falling back by the close to \$183, still above its strong Friday close of \$1815. Traders attributed the decline

close of \$181.5. Traders attributed the decline from the day's trading peak to profit-taking. They added that the Soviet Union had taken between 500,000 and 700,000 metric tons in

recent weeks.

Also boosting prices were reports that Brazil, the world's largest sugar producer last year, is continuing to have supply problems. Traders said Brazil was believed to be seeking to defer or cancel sales of 750,000 to 1.5 million metric tons of raw sugar scheduled to be delivered after the first half of this year.

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AMEX Highs-Lows

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Dollar Steadies, Closes Mostly Higher G-5 Meeting

NEW YORK - The dollar radied, closing mostly higher, on Monday as warmess over possible central bank intervention on its behalf tempered underlying bearish gentiment, dealers said

Press reports that a Group of Five finance ministers' meeting would take place next month in Paris to discuss foreign-exchange markets also induced caution, deal-

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8240 Deutsche marks, up from 1,8180 Friday; at 152,80 yea, down from 152,70; at 1.5330 Swiss francs, up from 1.5278; at 6.0865 French francs, up from 6.0745, and at 1,296.50 lira, up from 1,292.50.
The dollar was higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5235. against \$1.5265.

In London, dealers said they continued to feel that the United States wants a yet weaker dollar to help correct its huge trade deficit by making its exports more com-

London Dollar Rates 1.8230 1.5275 1.5240 1.5315 4.5525

was braked when the West German bank, the Bundesbank, bought a modest \$22.9 million Monday.

That was a signal to speculators that it was ready to act to halt the appreciation of the mark and that they could be caught if they sold dollars too hard, dealers said.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8230 DM, down slightly from 1.8235 DM Friday and at 152.60 Japanese yen, down from 152.95. It was also lower against the pound, at \$1.5275, against \$1.5240 Friday.

Dealers said news reports that the Group of Five major industrial nations might meet in February to try to end the present purbulence in But the dollar's recent sharp fall the currency markets also helped

the dollar. The United States had no comment on the reports.

In Tokyo, Japanese officials said Monday that Japan is hopeful that the finance ministers of the Group of Five -the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain -- would meet soon. But they said no date or venue had been set.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said on television on Sunday that the Reagan administration recognized that, if the dollar fell out of control, it could hart the United States. "It tends to promote a resur-

gence of inflation. Secondly, it makes it more difficult to finance our debt."

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8176 DM Monday in Frankfurt, up from 1.8151 Friday, and at 6.0970 French francs in Paris, up from

It closed at 1.5353 Swiss francs Zurich, up from 1.5320 Friday. Overnight in Tokyo, it closed at 152.80 year, down from 152.90 Fri-

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Bonds Lower on Currency Worries

By Norma Cohen

Rentes
LONDON — Prices in the U.S. dollar sector ended mostly lower Monday as investors grew increasingly gluin about prospects for a percent rebound in the currency. "A tr

Dealers said the apparent failure of the United States and Japan to agree on a mechanism to stabilize their respective currencies has undermined market confidence. Expectations of a Japanese discountrate cut are already factored into bond and currency prices, they

"What we saw today was swapping out of dollar bonds and into concerns about illiquidity in the marks and yen," said a trader at a secondary market may have en-Japanese bank.

Among the day's scant offering of new issues was a 15 billion yen, five-year bond for Credit National The issue, which carries a coupon of 5% percent, was priced at 101%.

It was lead managed by Yasuda

Dealers said the issue was trading late in the day at a discount of %, well inside its total fees of 1%

"A trader would say that the issue was mispriced on the generous side," said a salesman at a bank that did not participate in the deal.

Yields on Japanese government bonds are about 4½ percent, giving Credit National, a triple-A borrower, a spread of nearly 75 basis

Still, dealers explained, the relatively small size of the issue and couraged the underwriter to offer a more generous spread than would have been set otherwise.

Elsewhere in the Enroyen sector, prices closed little changed. In other currencies, mark bonds

markets after inconclusive election

launched the day's only mark issue, a 100 million DM offering of 7-year, 61/2 percent bonds priced at

Banque Française du Commerc

7% percent, 10-year bond priced at Dealers noted that the two latest French bank offerings seek fixed-rate funds, which are availrates relative to floating-rate debt. Also priced was a \$100 million, 5-year bond with equity warrants issued by Showa Denko KK and

ended slightly weaker, following the trend in the West German bond

results there. Spain's Hidroelectrica Iberica

Exteriour also tapped the market, becoming the third French bank to raise funds in the past two days.

The bank issued a \$150 million,

able right now at advantageous guaranteed by Fuji Bank Ltd. The to alert reporters - and thus the issue, carrying a coupon of 3¼ per-markets — ahead of time. cent, was priced at par. (Rester

12 Month High Low Stock

Scries in Met Div. YId. 188s High Low 4 P.M. Chyse

Japan Denies Is Scheduled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche TOKYO - Japan hopes that the Group of Five finance ministers will meet soon to discuss currency stability but no meeting has been scheduled, government officials said Monday.

They discounted weekend reports by The New York Times and NHK, the Japanese television station, that the Group of Five would meet in Paris, probably Feb. 7, to seek to stabilize currencies.

Officials in Europe and the United States also said no agreement had been reached on whether to hold such a meeting, much less the timing or the place.

Both Japan and the United States want an early meeting. Asked about signs that the European members of the G-5 — Britain, France and West Germany --- were cool to the idea, a senior Japanese official said that all the members seemed to favor increased economic cooperation now.

But he acknowledged that there were risks in holding a G-5 meeting because failure to reach agreement could cause renewed instability on currency markets.

In Washington, the secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker 3d, had no comment on reports of a G-5 meeting soon.

Quoting unidentified European and Japanese officials, The Times said that on Feb. 7, Mr. Baker was scheduled to be on his way back to Washington from a visit to Saudi Arabia for discussions that the reasury calls routine.

"Very soon there'll be a G-5 meeting " a European diplomat told The Times. "It's clearly in the

He and others cautioned that any one member could prevent a G-5 meeting.

The Group of Five, which is made up of imance ministers and central bankers, meets irregularly, three or four times a year. It normally gathers secretly and rarely announces its plans, but some of the countries see it in their interest (Resters, NYT)

Sofes in Net Div. Yid. 100s High Low 4 P.M. Chae

U.S. Firms Find Currency Markets a Bonanza

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The dollar's sharp decline has come as a pleasant surprise to corporate treasurers, who are accustomed to using foreign-exchange markets to finance international transactions and hedge against volatile movements in currency values. Now, if they are lucky, they can play the market for a profit

"We are primarily here as a defense mechanism," said Graham Spiers, director of currency and interest rate risk management at Union Carbide Corp., referring to currency markets. "But because of the volatility in the

markets, we are prepared to make money." A large number of companies still adhere to a conservative foreign-exchange philosophy. Aggressive trading in foreign exchange that goes beyond hedging overseas exposures

is regarded at most companies as speculative

activity, and is forbidden in corporate bylaws. But attitudes are changing.

"We are not a profit-making operation," said Charles E. Golden, an assistant treasurer in the foreign-exchange area at General Motors Corp.

"Our general approach is to protect the company's underlying commercial exposures. But we have gotten more aggressive over the past few years. With exchange rates

being so volatile, you have little choice." Because of the drop in the dollar, even companies that merely hedged their foreign-currency exposures by buying forward contracts have ended up saving lots of cash.

"Since we don't have any plants in Europe or the Far East, our exposures are much less complicated compared to other multinationais" said Edmund J. Labatch, manager of corporate financing studies at Chrysler Corp.

place since March 1985 and have protected ourselves during the decline, either by buying foreign currencies or shorting the dollar.

Companies that have become more aggressive in the foreign-exchange markets have done so partly because knowledge about how the markets work and how they can be used has increased sharply in the past few years. And new instruments such as foreign-currency options have made it possible to lock in profits and minimize losses.

"The most sophisticated corporate traders and here we are talking about the Fortune 200 — are as good as any in any bank dealing room," a foreign currency trader at a New York investment bank said.

These guys are profit centers, and their mandate is to make sure there is no hit on the bottom line from foreign-exchange expo-

JAPAN: Land of the Rising Yen Is Troubled and Wants to Draw the Line

But we have had a hedging program in

mainstay of export prosperity for the last decade, is feeling the

SQUEEZE 100. Nissan Motor Co. reported a loss of about \$130 million in the April 1-Sept. 30 period, the first red ink in its history. Such other big auto producers as Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. have avoided losses but profits have plummet-

Nonetheless, officials here complain, it is only the dollar figure that Congress and U.S. news media care about. They seem particularly bitter about complaints from Washington that the dollar figure for exports has shot up. That fact. the Japanese say, is not due to any surge in volume but to the new

change rates. Many economists look at volume account improved or diminished quality of manufactured products. On bulk commodities, however, it provides a fairly accurate gauge.

The one percent decline in volese economists say, is proof that in the long run, the country's trade accounts are moving in the right direction.

The dollar figures for the deficit with the world at large and the United States will start to decline 1986, in yen terms Japan paid only in 1987, they say, because of the about 40 percent of the oil outlays

(Continued from first finance page) market's delayed reaction to the new pricing order.

Japanese companies value stability above all. In general, they have been willing to accept the strong yen, if only it would stay strong at a certain level. Constant fluctuations make planning impossible, the Jap-anese complain, and the current climb has brought new apprehensions to corporate circles.

"Every day my heart hurts over the yen," said Toyota's president, Shoichiro Toyoda. During a new year's courtesy call to the Ministry of Finance, he pressed officials there for action to bring it under control

But imports, now cheaper for people with yen, have helped cut the damage of export loss.

By volume, foreign purchases increased 12.5 percent in 1986 (alfigures as the better gauge of where though much of that was due to trade is heading. This one, too, is one-time imports of gold for coins distorted, as it does not take into commemorating Emperor Hirohito's 60th anniversary on the

throne).

Measured in yen, which again is what counts most to the income statements of Japanese companies, the country's import bill went down by about 10 trillion yen (\$65 billion) in 1986. That more than offset, in money terms at least, the

12 Moests Hügis Law Stock

loss in export earnings. Much of that was due to oil. In

of 1985. Not only could yen buy risen far enough and act —perhaps more dollars, but fewer dollars intervene — if it began climbing were needed because of the collapse of prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

Nonetheless, the net effect in omy slowed to real growth of about 2.5 percent. "The problem is 10 trillion yen coming into the left hand while the right hand loses 7 trillion," said Mr. Kuroda of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "It takes some time for the transfer."

So Japanese newspaper writers expressed resentment earlier this month after the yen began rising The United States, they suggest-

ed, was unilaterally abrogating an Oct. 31 agreement between Mr. Mivazawa and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d in which the two men said that exchange rates, then in the low 160s, were "broadly consistent with the present underlying fundamentals" of the countries' economies and "reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on ex-

change market issues." That agreement was widely interpreted here as a deal: Japan would knock its discount rate down a half point and adopt a stimulatory budget to speed its economy up a bit. The United States in return would declare the ven had

Scies in Net Div. Yid. 100s High Low 4 P.M. Ch'se

49% 35% OthTP 284 55 67 49% 48½ 48½ 45½ — % 29% 13¼ OwenMa 30 1.7 124 18% 18 18 — %

Many people here felt that Japan kept its side of the bargain but that the United States was backing out. U.S. officials were not only staying 1986 was disruption, and the econ- out of the market, some Japanese complained, but also seemed to be adding fuel to the fire with statements to the press that they wanted the yen to keep going up.

The United States ought to wake up to a few things," said the Asahi Shimbun newspaper last week. "We urge the Americans to refrain from blurting out comments that will fan thoughtless speculation. We ask the U.S. monetary authorities to act more speedily in market intervention so as to prevent the dollar from plummet-

ing beyond control.

And we strongly demand that the [United States] try harder to shrink its federal budget deficit and rehabilitate its ailing economy, in-stead of just talking about making improvements."

When the yen briefly moved into the high 140s, Mr. Miyazawa hastily flew to Washington and met with Mr. Baker.

The dollar had rebounded a bit in anticipation of the meeting, but it then fell. Analysts said speculators viewed Mr. Miyazawa's trip as failing to win specific steps from

Mondays **Prices** NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska



THIS IS CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP. THAT MEANS IT'S MADE FROM ROOSTER HEADS!"

JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Heruf Armold and Bob Lea She never asks where I've been GOSUB YITED **BYBURG** WHAT A WIFE THOUT CURIOSITY

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BEETLE BAILEY

I'VE MET MY MAN. HE

WON'T ADMIT IT, BUT

I THINK HE LIKES ME

.REMEMBER THE OLD SAYING,

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER

THÂN ONE!

THIS IS THE SORRY, IT'S FINEST TOO SWALL COOKIE

I'M TALKING TO THIS I'M TALKING AND I'M GIRL, SEE_IT'S DURING TALKING WHEN ALL OF LUNCH PERIOD_ A SUPPLEN SHE SAYS, "WHO ARE YOU?" *چې* د: Missi

WHO AM I ?! I'VE BEECH SITTING IN FRONT OF HER FOR THE WHOLE YEAR! HOW CAN SHE NOT KNOW WHO I AM ?!!

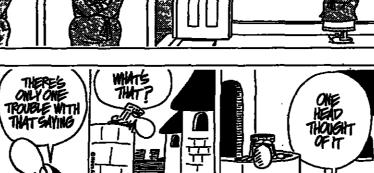


PUFF THERE MUST PUFF HOW'S IN BETWEEN THIS? MY HUSBAND LIKES I'M GOING TO MY CAR FOR A MINUTE

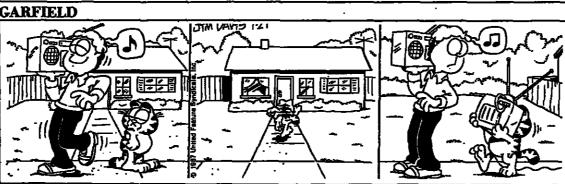
HE NEEDS I THINK Y'KNOW, BELLA, I THINK HE A STRONG RESPECTS WOMAN LIKE WY STRENGTH WE



ANDY CAPP HOW MAD YOU'LL BE... HEIL PROBABLY SLIP IN AFTER YOU'VE GONE TO WORK IN THE MORNING... DON'T BE DAFT, WIZARD of ID







BOOKS

PRESIDENTS' SECRET WARS: CIA and Pentagon Covert Operations Since World War II

By John Prados. 480 pages. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Doyle McManus

HARRY S. TRUMAN tried covert action in Albania, but failed. Dwight D. Eisenhower approved a series of secret wars in his own cautious way, but even his successes were small. John F. Kennedy adopted the idea en-thusiastically but was burned in Cuba; by the and of his short term, McGeorge Bundy later wrote, Kennedy acquired "growing recognition that covert action simply did not work and was more trouble than it was worth."

Every American president since World War II, without exception, has approved proposals for secret paramilitary action against other governments. Each in turn has embraced the seductive idea that covert action offers a workable "third option" between diplomacy and war. Yet each administration has also discovered, as John Prados shows in "Presidents' Secret Wars," that covert war fails more often than it succeeds. And each time a paramilitary adventure fails, Prados observes, "American national interest suffers."

Now it is Ronald Reagan's turn. This time, a series of secret projects — in Iran and Nicara-gua — has been disclosed while it was still under way, with the president who approved

Solution to Previous Puzzle SCENA ENROL EMU
THEDROWNINGPOOL
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TOE BEAST INGOT
HUD YOKES LOANS them (or, perhaps worse, unwittingly con-doned them) still sitting in the Oval Office. Reagan is directly responsible, not only be-cause his White House staff launched its own feckless secret operations but also because he has so enthusiastically promoted covert action as a central weapon in a renewed Cold War with the Soviet Union. During the six years of Reagan's tenure, the United States has expanded an existing covert war in Afghanistan, returned to old theaters in Angola and Cambodia, and launched new campaigns in Libya and Nicaragua. Now some of those secret operations are being hauled into the light of day. And disclosure is never kind to covert operations, even when their goals are worthy and their management inspired; as Prados's history shows exhaustively, mistakes are always made and corners nearly always cut.

This book is not a polemic; if anything, it is too jam-packed with dry historical detail. However, it has a clear point. Prados opposes covert wars for all the available reasons, including because he believes the idea is always immoral (an issue on which reasonable people can disagree) and illegal (an assertion that he admits is undercut by Congress' consistent approval for most of the secret wars that come its way). But the core of his argument is the test of results: Covert paramilitary action, he says, simply does not work.

In his zeal to show almost all paramilitary adventures as doomed, Prados leaves unanswered the question of why presidents have considered this kind of action a legitimate tool of American policy. (One reason, to which Prados hardly alludes, is that the Soviet Union uses covert action frequently, and American presidents feel compelled, rightly or wrongly, to play by the same rules.)

In any case, Rouald Reagan has proclaimed the "Reagan Doctrine" - support, covert or overt, for anti-Communist insurgents wherever they may be — as the new frontier of American policy in the Third World. A look at the record may dampen some of that ardor. In Nicaragus and elsewhere, the Reagan administration may want to consider the conclusion of a CIA man want to consider the conclusion or a CIA man who worked on the abortive uprisings in Albania, as long ago as 1951: "In the end, it was not possible to do without overt air and military support from England and the United States of somewhere. You couldn't do it just with the locals."

Doyle McManus is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A PLAYOFF of a playoff gave Jonathan Speelman the British championship.

The 30-year-old grandmaster had tied for first with his fellow grandmasters, Marray Chandler and Jonathan Mestel, in the 62-player, Swiss-system tile tournament in Southampton.

They then moved almost mood and hoped that a tenacious defense would bring him victory.

When 10 P-N3! was played by Vajnerman in Lvov last year, his opponent, I. Novikov, tried 10... P-B6, but after 11 P-K4! PxP; 12 Q-R5, P-N3; 13 NxNP!, BPxN; 14 Q-K5ch, Q-K2; 15 QxR, N-Q2, White could have had the better They then moved, almost could have had the better

Chandler's alternative, off sponsored by the investment firm of Kleinwort-Grieveson. The outcome here saw Speciman and Chandler tie 13 P.K4, P.N5; 14 P.R5!, the Speciman and Chandler tie 13 P.K4, P.N5; 14 P.R5!, the 28 Q.K7 or 28 Q.R3.

After 22. QxQ; 23 PxQ.

Speciman and Chandler tie with 3-1, eliminating Mestel who scored 0-4.

In a stubborn attempt to avoid naming co-champions, a two-game mini-match was staged at the rate of all moves in 30 minutes. The initial game was drawn, but Speciman won the tile with a fine positional gambit in the second.

Lately, when White retrains from the immediate recovery of his pawn with 5 Q-R4ch, black

13 P-K4, P-N5; 14 P-R51, the black QNP was cut off from support and had to be lost, while White maintained superior mobility.

Chandler might have tried 18. . B-R1, except that 19 Q-R4ch, Q-Q2; 20 QxQch, KxQ; 21 B-R3ch!, K-Q1; 22 B-Q6! keeps him under pressure. Of course, 18. . B-QB3 would have been answered by 19 Q-B2!

Speciman's 19 QR-N1! got

in 30 minutes. The initial game was drawn, but Speelman won the tile with a fine positional gambit in the second.

Lately, when White retrains from the immediate recovery of his pawn with 5 Q-R4ch, black ha been accepting the challenge of holding on to the material, as Chandler did with 5 B-N2, P-QR3; 6 O-O, P-QN4.

After 7 N-K5, black still has the opportunity of returning the pawn with 7. PB3; 8 P-N3!?, PxP; 9 NxQBP, Q-N3; 10 N-R5, R-R2, 11 NxP, which produces a position that de-

produces a position that de-

Close Pres

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serves more testing. However Chandler was in a fighting
PLAYOFF of a playoff mood and hoped that a tena-

four months later, to the Great chance with 16 P-KR4! which Eastern Hotel in London for a prevents 16. . . O-O-O.

Speciman's 19 QR-N11 got him ready for 19. . . B-QB3?; 20 BxB, RxQ; 21 BxQ, RxR; 22 RxR, RxB; 23 R-N6, B-N4; 24 RXR, RXB; 25 R-P0, B-P04; 24
BxP! which wins a pawn.
The tactical underpinning of
Speciman's positionally powerful 22 Q-Q6! was that 22.
QxP; 23 Q-Q6! was that 22.
QxP; 23 BxP! could not be met
by 23. . . QR-Q1 because of 24

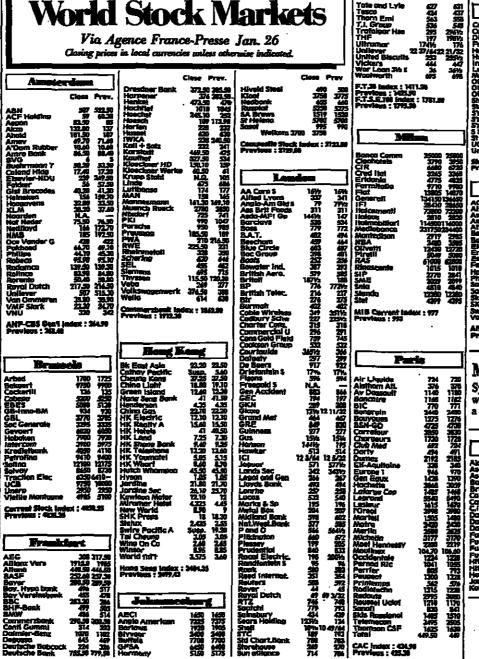


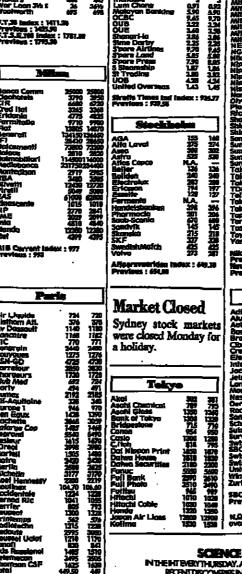
After 22. . . QxQ; 23 PxQ. Chandler had to lose his QP. Getting it back with 31. . RxP was no victory because it thrust him into a lost king-and-pawn ending. After 43 43 K-

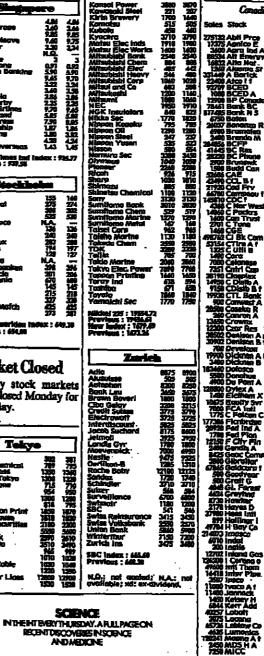


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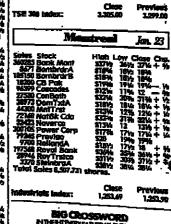


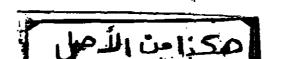




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Mark Bavaro, after his reception put the Giants ahead to stay. third quarter, when they were worn down by fooled and had its short-yardage defense in

Giants Stomp Broncos, 39-20, in Super Bowl

By Gary Pomerantz ton Post Service

PASADENA, California - The New York Giants won their first National Football League title in 30 years here Sunday, and it only made sense that quarterback Phil Simms was the man to lead them out of the

These Giants put a stop to Denver's Bron-cos, 39-20, in Super Bowl XXI at the Rose

Simms was a maestro, throwing for 268 rards and three touchdowns. He completed 22 of 25 passes for a Super Bowl record 88 percent completion rate and was named the game's most valuable player.

But it just had to be Simms. Who better chided and taunted during decades of medi-

That ought to dispel the myth about Phil Simms, because he was absolutely magnificent. That was about as good as a quarter-back has ever played," said New York Coach Bill Parcells.
Said Simms, who completed all 10 second-

half passes for 165 yards: "The only thing that bothered me all week was that everybody ignored our passing game...The third quarter was like playing golf where you know every putt will go in."

Above all, the Broncos may realize that even a most resourceful quarterback such as Elway can't win Super Bowls alone. Four Bronco running backs netted 25 yards on 13 carries. Elway finished 22 of 37 for 304 yards, with one touchdown and an interception. By game's end, his 187-yard first-half majesty seemed like the distant past.

The Broncos also will recall how the Giant defense held them scoreless after a secondquarter drive produced a first-and-goal from the New York 1-yard line. And how Rich than a 30-year-old, often maligned veteran to Karlis, who made 17 of 18 field goal tries take to the top a franchise that has been inside 40 yards this season, missed from 23 yards and 34 yards in a second-quarter misenture that stole the fire from Denver and limited its lead to 10-9.

next. It's an emotional business, I feel really

Said Dan Reeves, the Denver coach: "I thought we should have scored about 10 more points in the first half. We knew going into the ball game that if we didn't take advantage of every opportunity we had we

would be in tough shape."

The Giants reeled in their first title since He added that he'd had a certain feeling before the game. "I just told everybody," he said, "I got it today."

This time John Elway, Sunday's other quarterback, didn't pull any wizardry in the formation with punter Scan Landeta going in motion right and blocking back Jeff Rutledge — the backup quarterback — moving had been to take the snap.

The chams toward of a pair of sneaky third-quarter gimmick plays. First, on fourth and one from their 46, they broke from punt formation with punter Scan Landeta going in motion right and blocking back Jeff Rutledge — the backup quarterback — moving had on three consecutive passes, including a nine-yard screen to running back.

the Giants, gimmicked into frustration, out-gained by 163 yards to 2 and outscored, 17-0. Willhite, in for a safety). After a long count, one: Their undersized offensive line seemed to Rutledge drove over right guard for two quietly recede and Simus picked apart their yards and a first down. Simus then led the late hit out of bounds on Winder. Taylor Giants to a game-turning touchdown, on a then anguly picked up the yellow flag and 14-yard pass to all-pro tight end Mark Batossed it. Another penalty, tacking on six

> "We were just trying to win," Parcells said. This game is not for faint-hearted people." The Giants, a franchise purchased in 1925 for \$500 by a bookkeeper named Tim Mara, had a unique cast of Super Bowl heroes. There was Phil McConkey, the ball-of-fire former Navy standout, who helped set up 10 third-quarter points with a 25-yard punt return and a 44-yard reception off a flea-flicker play. And when McConkey caught a six-yard TD pass that had deflected off Bavaro early

in the fourth quarter, the ghosts of Giants past had vanished for good. There was also defensive end George Martin, who sacked Elway for a safety to pull the Giants within 10-9 at the half. And Bavaro, "That's the way my business goes," said Giants within 10-9 at the half. And Bavaro Karlis. "Hero one week and in the cellar the, who caught four passes, including his TD.

"People can say, The Giants are no said linebacker Lawrence Taylor, good, " said linebacker Lawrence Taylor, but I have the Super Bowl ring now to show that for at least one time the Giants are the best in the world."

At the outset, Elway led the Broncos 45 yards on seven plays. He scrambled for 10 yards, then hit wideout Mark Jackson for 24

New York's all-pro linebackers then made

The Broncos had a first down at the New York 6. From shotgun formation on third and goal from the 4, Elway stunned the Giants by running a quarterback draw right up the middle. He wasn't touched until his dive landed him in the end zone, giving Denver a 10-7 lead with 2:06 left in the first

The 10-9 margin was the closest halftime score in Super Bowl history, but the Giants, with Simms at the ignition, turned on the burners in the third period. Bavaro's reception, set up by the deceptive punt formation, had made it 19-10; then came a second bit of skulduggery.

Facing second and six from the Denver 45, Simms handed off to running back Joe Mor-ris, who took a couple of strides toward the line of scrimmage before turning and pitching back to Simus.

Simms looked downfield. He hit McConkey, and said later: "I didn't even hit the right guy. Bobby Johnson was wide open for a touchdown and I didn't see him." As it was, the completion to McConkey was a 44-yard play, to the Denver 1. On the next play, Morris swept around the right side for a 26-10 lead with 24 seconds left in the third

"I didn't feel ignored this week," Sn reflected. "Like I said, when you think of the Denver Broncos, you think of John Elway. When you think of the New York Giants, you don't think of Phil Simms."



Before the Super Bowl, Phil Simms said, "I just tole everybody, I got it today." "I just told

Skiers Straggle In for World Meet

By Piero Valsecchi The Associated Press

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland - Exhausted skiers traveled overnight Sunday after a race to prepare for the opening event of the Alpine world championships here. They found the top racer already in town.

While most skiers struggled for urs driving from Kitzbühel, Aus-Pirmin Zurbriggen and a few first teammates had an easy trip thanks to a helicopter and a private niane.

A men's combined slalom insucurates the two-week competition

Zurbriggen, who scored his sixth World Cup triumph of the season winning Sunday's downhill at Kitz-bühel, is Switzerland's top hope for golds in at least three world cham-

The 23-year-old all-rounder downhill

downhill and slalom comptetions, held on the same day because the downhill had been fogged-out on Saturday. Zurbriggen, with 261 points, is on course to secure his second overall World Cup crown.

The men's combined title at the world championships will be awarded on the basis of Tuesday's slalom and in a downhill on Friday. Zurbriggen is the defending world combined champion. He also won the downhill gold in the 1985 championships held in Bormio, Italy, and won the silver in the giant

The women will open with a combined downhill Wednesday. On Monday, Regine Mösenlechner of West Germany turned in the fastest time for the second consecutive day in practice runs for the

Basketball

SOUTHWEST

11. Oktobora (14-3) det, Oktoborge St. 14-47) def. Korsos St. 61-76. 12. Duite (14-3) logt to No. 36 Horth Caroling

14.51.John's (13-3) def. No. 16 Pfffsburgh 63-

\$2; lest to No.7 Syrocuse 6443. 15. Geersetows (14-21 det. Connecticut 65-51; def. No.6 DePout 74-71. 16. Pithburch (14-4) lest to No. 14 St. John's

14. Pithipurch (14-4) lost to No. 14 St. Jonn's 5-42; del. Boston College 98-42. 17. Aubern (174) lost to No. 13 Alabama 89-52; del. Mississipol 85-61. 18. Newy (17-5) del. Delaware 84-60; lost to Drivini 83-80; del. William 8. Mary 22-57; lost to Manual 83-80; del. William 8. Mary 22-57; lost to Manual 84-80.

io Kentucky 40-67. 17. Texas Caristian (16-2) del. Texas 52-37;

def. Texas Tech 48-43; def. Houston 62-54. 28. Meetb Corollino St. (12-5) Sef. No. 12 Duke

ms (15-2) def. No. 17 Auburn 96-82;

St. 57-74; def. No. 10 Charmson 105-103.

s 87, Texas A&A #

Mexico St. \$5-32.

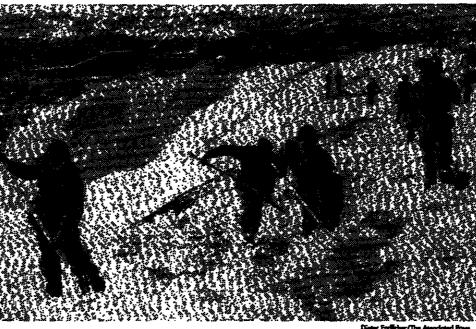
tion and determination in Sunday's seconds down the steep Mount Lachaux course. In Sunday's opening practice, she was quickest with a second-heat time of 1:44.67 (only one run was scheduled Monday).

Racers who registered the sec-ond- and third-best times in Sunday's second run repeated on Monday. Erika Hess was clocked in 1:45.62, while Zoe Haas, her Swiss teammate, was third in 1:46.01.

Marina Kichl of West Germany,

fastest in Sonday's first run, was fourth at 1:46.14, while the overall World Cup leader, Maria Walliser of Switzerland, was fifth at 1:46.28. The Swiss women's team, which has dominated the World Cup sea-

son, had a slight setback when defending downhill champion Michela Figini reported a slight case of bronchitis. She finished eighth in Monday's run at 1:46.66, but expects to be ready for Wednesday's combined downhill.



Swiss army soldiers, preparing the men's downhill course on Mont Lachaux in Crans-Montana.

iarrowest Halfflime Maryin—1 point (Den-10, Glants 9); old record 2 points (Pitts-

SUPER-SOWL RECORDS TIED

Leagust Maté Geal --- 48 yards, Rich Karlis, Denver; Hed Jon Stenarud, Konsos City, 1974. Most Saleties -- 1, George Martin, N.Y. Gi-ants; Hed 3 others, lost by Henry Wouchter,

1957—New York Glants (NIFC) 39, Denver

Super Bowl MVPs

1984—Marcus Alien, Los Ange 1983—John Riogins, Washingt

1987—Phili Simms, New York Gloris 1984—Richard Dent, Chicago

1985—Joe Mantiona, Sun Francisco

1983—John Rilogina, Washington
1982—Joe Motorna, San Francisco
1991—Jim Paintont, Castama
1990—Terry Bradshow, Pilisburgh
1978—Randy White, Harrey Morita, I
1978—Randy White, Harrey Morita, I
1978—Landy White, Harrey Morita, I
1978—Lanca Harris, Pilisburgh
1973—Lanca Harris, Pilisburgh
1973—Joke Scalt, Alloral
1973—Joke Scalt, Alloral
1973—Roper Stauboch, Dollos
1971—Chuck Howley, Dollos
1971—Lesi Dowson, Kansac City
1969—Joe Nomatik, New York Jets

SCOREBOARD

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8-11 3-321, Barkley 6-155-614, Rebounds: Phil-adelphia 51 (McCormick 13), Boston 53 (Par-isin 15), Assists: Philodolphia 17 (Calter 4),

Conference All Gennes L Pct. W L Pct. 0 1,990 16 3 .842 2 .667 12 5 .706 2 .667 11 5 .406 2 .667 17 7 .563 3 .425 9 9 .500 4 .533 11 8 .579 5 .256 19 11 .439 6 .143 9 9 .500 6 .143 9 7 11 .287 Conference 12 4 ,750 13 5 ,722 10 7 ,548 8 8 ,550 7 9 ,436 3 10 ,231 8 9 ,471 4 13 ,225 6 .250 8 9 .471 6 .250 4 13 .225 6 .258 3 14 .176 6 .143 2 13 .333 W L PcL New Orleans
Pan America
Assertante
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Tennessee St. U.S. College Results

Golf Top Unishers and cervines in the Phoenix Open, which ended Senday on the par-71-4,572-yard TPC Cearse in Suithstate. Arizona: Paul Azineer, 9108,000 67-69-65-72-248 Hork Catenvectsi, 31,200 66-67-64-272 Mork Colcarvoccia, 31,29 Borb Twary, 31,209 Fuzzy Zoeller, 31,209 Bobby Clompatt, 20,109 Mark CyMercy, 20,109 Corey Payla, 20,109 Payne Stewart, 15,000 57-44-57 57-44-23 57-44-23 67-74-23 67-74-24 667-76-24 746-37-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 667-76-25 67-26-67 67-26-67 67-26-57 College Top-20 Results Calvin Pests, 15,000 Gene Scuers, 15,000 Don Psoley, 15,000 Andy North, 15,000 How the 1st Issues in The Associated Press college beginshell not force less week:

1. (awa (18-1) def. No. 5 Purdue 70-67; def. No. 3 Indiana 101-85; less to Chie St. 80-76.

2. Neeth Carystan (17-1) def. Woke Forest 95-53; def. Georgia Tech 72-35. Doug Tewell, 11,400 Howard Twitty, 9,400 T.C. Chen, 9,400 Bruce Lietzke, 9,400 L Indiana (15-2) lost to No. 1 love 181-88; Microsota 77-51 orae Burns, 7,400 oby Windkins, 7,400 onie Block, 4,744 Bob Gilder, 4744 2.73-65; def. Long Beach St. 104-74; def. New Roger Meson. Ron Struck, £744 5. Person (15-2) test to No. 1 love 76-47; def. 4. DePoul (16-1) def. Insigna St. 61-47; def. ransville 78-41; last to No. 15 Georgetyum 74-7. SyraCuse (17-1) del. Villanova 70-56; del. No. 14 St. John's 64-6.
No. 14 St. John's 64-6.
B. Termie (18-2) del. Massinchunetts 72-60;
del. Alghoma-Birminghum 07-60.
S. Silleds (14-1) des fo No. 5 Purchus 67-64;
OT: del. Artzona 82-63.
18. Clentson (17-1) del. Georgia Tach 67-64;
lesi ha No. 12 Dulke 105-160.
11. Oktohoma (14-3) del. Oktohoma 51-94-67;
del. Kornson St. 81-76.

Transition BASKETBALL

PHILADELPHIA-Activated COLLEGE pistont toolbull coach.
TENNESSEY WESLEYANvid Bankston toolbull coach.
TULSA—Named Bob Bruston

white-notions our transport cash-ant feetbell couch.

WAKE FOREST—Named Bill Decley tost-bell coach. Extended the contract of Bob Stack, beskefted couch, by two years.

WYOAHNG—Named Dave Butterfield de-

Football

Super Bowl XXI (At Pasadema, Califo Cincinsoft, 1982.
Shortest Field Goot Missed —21 yords, Rich Korlfa, Derver; old record 27 yords. Lou All-choels, Bottlmore, 1969.
Teem Marrowest Halffling Maryla—1 point (Den-Pire! Quarter

Dem—FG Karils 48, 4:09. Drive: 45 yards, 8
plays. Khy plays: Elway 10 run; Elway 14
pass to Jockson. Denver 3. New York 0.

Y — Mewolf 6 pass from Simms (Alegre
Mck), 9:32. Drive: 78 yards, 9 plays. Key
plays: Simms I7 pass to Manuel; Simms 18:
pass to Robinson; Simms 17 pass to Bavaro.
New York 7, Darver 1.

Dem — Elway 4 run (Karils kick), 12:54.
Drive: 39 yards, 6 plays. Key play: Elway 9
pass to Winder, plus 12-yard labels! benetity on
Carson and 6-yard misconduct penotity on
Taylor, Demar 18, New York: ver 10, Glants 7); old record 2 pages.
burgh 2. Akinesofo (1), 1975.
Mast Ppints One Half — 30, N.Y. Glants,
second half; old record 28, San Francisca, first second half; old record 28. San Proncisca, first half, 1785.
Meat Polets Second Helf (Buth Trauma) —40 (N.Y Gionts 39. Denver 10); old record 31 (Dolles 17, Pittburgh 14), 1779. Highart Completion Percessive (ministrum 15 completions) —85 percent, N.Y. Gionta; old record, 73.9. Cincinnati, 1982. Fewest Punts (Both Traums) —5 (N.Y Gi-onts 3, Denver 2); old record 6 (Ockland 3, Philadetable 3), 1981.

Taylor. Denver 19, New York 7.
Second Geneter
NY — Safety, Eleay lockled in and zone by
Mortin, 12:14. Denver 10, New York 9.
Third Geneter
NY — Bovore 13 poss from Simms (Allegre

NY --- Bover 12 pass from Strums (Allegre kick), 4:52. Drive: 63 vards, 9 plays. Rey plays: Rutiedge 1 run for first down off fake punt fernigation from New York 46; Strums 23 pass to Rouson, New York 16. Derive: 60 vards, 9 plays. Key play: McConkey 25 punt return. New York: 17. Derive: 18 punt 17 pass to McConkey of Reo-Richer, New York: 25. Derive: 18. Foor; 18. Derive: 18. Foor; 19. Derive: 19. Foor; 19. Derive: 19. Derive: 19. Foor; 19. Derive: 19

Fourth Quorier MY — McConkey 4 pass from Simms (Allegre kick), 4:94. Drive: \$2 yards, 7 plays, Key piers: Skruts 36 poss to Robinson; 14 poss interference penalty on Wright in end zone.

New York 33, Denver 10, Den — FG Karlis 28, 8:57, Drive : 84 yards, 13 plays. Key plays: Elway 14 pass to AL Jack-son; Elway 11 pass to V. Jatesson, New York 23, Deriver 13.

NY — Accourage 2 run (Ajck feiled), 18:42. Super Bowl Champions

-- V.Johnson 47 pass from Elway (Karlis kick), 12:54. Drive: & yards, 5 plays. plays: Name. New York 39, Denver 20. FIRST DOWNS
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INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHING—Deuver, Elway 427, Wilhille 419. Seven 1-4, Lone 2-2, Winder 4-6, New York,
Morrix 26-67. Skrams 3-25. Rousen 3-22. Gelbrooth 4-17, Corthon 3-4, Anderson 2-1, Rotleges 2-0.
PASSING—Denver, Elway 22-37-1-304. Kublock 4-6-48. New York, Skrams 22-25-0-286.
RECEIVING—Denver, V. Johnson 5-171.
Willishis 5-37. Winder 4-34. Jectson 3-51. Welcon 2-45. Sermaton 2-34. Mebbles 1-17. Remail 9.

son 2-54, Sampson 2-29, Mobier 3-17, Seveni 2-17, Long 1-4, New York, Severy 4-61, Marris 4-29, Carition 4-13, Robinson 3-62, Menuel 3-63, McCantery 2-55, Rousson 1-23, Manuel 1-6. MISSED FIELD GOALS - Durwer, Korils

SUPER BOWL RECORDS SET Individual (Consecutive Completed Passes — 10. Impus, M.Y. Glants vid record Loccomb

Azinger **Wins First**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SCOTTSDALE, Arizona -Paul Azinger took advantage of a ray, "a boat that is very competimass collapse by other contenders tive, a boat that is going to be in and nursed home a 4-under-par 67 good shape."

Meanwhile, in a display of unity, triumph Sunday in the Phoenix Bond presented Kookaburra offi-Open golf tournament.

and bogeyed the 18th hole.

with a 268 total, 16 strokes under our support for them."

Chicago, 1886.

Teams

Most Touchdowns — 5, N.Y. Gionts; ited 5 others, lost by Chicago, 1886.

Most Solution — 1, N.Y. Gionts; ited 3 others: lost by Chicago, 1886.

Most Solution — 1, N.Y. Gionts; ited 3 others: lost by Chicago, 1886.

Most Solution — 1, N.Y. Gionts; ited 3 others: lost by Chicago, 1886.

Most Solution — 1, N.Y. Gionts; ited 3 others: lost by Chicago, 1886.

The lanky 27-year-old was making his first start of the season and collected \$108,000. "It's just a chicago item come true," said the just a dream come true," said the pennant would join the Kookaburra flag on the dock and at sea, but he did not make it dream come true," said the fifth-year pro, whose previous best finish year pro, whose previous best finish was second place in last year's Hawaian Open. "Words can't decorate (NY, Giorts 1); fied Doller I, Mismil I, 1972.

Striton's large was true of several to the season and course of several to the dock.

Stars & Stripes also miveled a new mainsail made of a low-time of the season and collected \$108,000. "It's just a dream come true," said the pennant would join the Kookaburra flag on the dock and at sea, but he did not make it dream come true," said the pennant would join the Kookaburra flag on the dock and at sea, but he did not make it dream come true, as the year pro, whose previous best finish was second place in last year's Hawaian Open. "Words can't decorate for additional strength. (UPI, AP, AFP)

Striton's large was true of several true of sever

Sutton's lapse was one of several during the final 18 holes. Sutton, Corey Pavin and Doug Towell all led or shared the lead at one point (NFC) M. New Essiond or another, and a half-dozen others including Fuzzy Zoeller and FGA champion Bob Tway — were within striking distance. One by one, they dropped away.

From a share of the lead, Tewell

starting on the sixth.

Pavin, a winner of the previous 1990—Pilisburgh (APC) 31, Les Acceles Weck's Bob Hope Classic, remained in contention until he bogsyed the 1979—Pilisburgh (AFC) 35, Delles (NFC) 31 16th and then put a ball in the water on the 17th.

Zoeller and Tway simply couldn't make up the ground with-out a mistake by Azinger, and he (NFC) 4 missace by Azinger, and he 1974—Mismi (AFC) 14. Mismission (NFC) 7 1973—Mismi (AFC) 14. Mismi (AFC) 3 Sutton, closing with a 7-under 1971—Bollium to (AFC) 14. Delites (NFL) 13 1978—Konsas City (AFL) 22. Mismission the third straight week, Mark Cal-

the third straight week, Mark Cal-New York (AFL) 16. Bellimore Cavecchia (a final-round 68) came on to take a share of third. He was tied at 272 with Tway (a 69) and Zoeller (70). Pavin struggled in with a 2-over-par 73, tying him at 273 with Mark O'Meara (69) and Bobby Clampett (66).

Sutton, who played the front side in 30, took the lead alone with a 12toot eagle putt on the 15th; that put him at 16-under, one in front of Azinga.

Azinger, playing about 15 min-utes behind, also reached the 15th in two, and 2-putted from about 15 feet for the birdie that tied it. It stayed that way until Sutton reached the 18th and put his drive in a fairway bunker. He missed the green with a 5-iron from the sand and chipped to about five feet. But

Kookaburra III Is Named To Defend America's Cup

FREMANTLE, Australia -The Kookaburra syndicate decided

Stars & Stripes in the finals of the

America's Cup. After two days of speed trials inst stablemate Kookaburra II, kipper lain Murray stuck with the boat he guided through the defender elimination series, culminating in the defeat of Australia IV, the syndicate flagship of 1983 Cup vic-

tor Alan Bond. "It's no surprise," sid Malin Burnham president of the Stars & Stripes group. "We are ready for them" in the best-of-seven series, starting Saturday, for the works

oldest sailing trophy. While a new keel speeded up Kookaburra II, Murray said Kook-Kookaburra II, Murray said Kook-aburra III "could be the fastest 12- close in speed," Murray said, but meter downwind." Unrattled by proclaimed Kookabura_III the Conner's speed upwind, Murray lighter breezes. How it pans out in er data, analyzing gains and losses 25 knots or 20 knots, that is some- in various points of sailing and thing we are just going to have to straight-line speed.
wait and see. We think we are going
Murray defended

to be there with him." Murray said he had only had a limited time for trials against New Zealand, runner-up to Stars and Stripes in the challenger final. "All it really showed us was that we have a very good boat," said Mur-

cials with a \$100,000 check and

Warren Jones of the Bond syndicate said, "We would be proud if anything else we used. You'll prob-It was all the opening Azinger cate said, "We would be proud if anything else we used. You'll needed. He brought it home with a lain Murray and his team would ably see it during the finals."

Couple of decisive pars and won accept our battleflag as a symbol of "I don't know if it's a fi

rally behind syndicate chief Kevin Parry's defense effort. After a 5-0 Monday to race the newer Kooka-burra III against Dennis Conner's called Bond "childish" and said the Australia IV team was "not good enough in the rundown," sparking a torrent of anti-Kookaburra senti ment. Kicking off the outlash had been Bond's warning that "if Kevin doesn't defend the trophy, we'll go

and get it back for him." But on Monday, Bond said that "all Australians should be behind Iain and [tactician] Peter Gilmour. We want the best to defend the cup" won from Conner in 1983, ending a 132-year U.S. winning streak

The decision to race Kockaburra III followed two days of trials on the Indian Ocean course in 14- to best all-round boat.

Officials sifted throu

Murray defended the fitting of a new keel on the trial horse in "our relentless pursuit of improvement.

While Kookaburra officials had the option of racing either boat, Conner had no such choice, with the rules governing the challenger climination series prohibiting boat substitution after the first round

With only five days left, Conner tested a new spinnaker. It contains three layers of pockets tiered in its Playing confidently in warm smshine, Azinger took the lead alone when defending champion the flag during his successful Australia II campaign in Newport, and better point a strong from the flag during his successful Australia II campaign in Newport, missed a five-foot (1.52-meter) putt and boxeved the 18th bole.

Warmer Lone of the Dand and Science Strong for Stars of Science Strong for Stars of Stars Strong for Stars Stars of Stars Strong for Stars Stars Strong for Stars Stars Stars Strong for Stars Stars

> "I don't know if it's a feasible working sail," said Murray. "It may well be a psychological ploy. We will see if they use it in a race."



he missed the putt, giving Azinger the margin he needed. (AP, UPI) Kookaburra III, foreground, in a trial against her stablemate

ART BUCHWALD

The Welfare Chiselers

WASHINGTON — There his Oval Office late at night studying a map of Manhattan. Then he'll President Reagan's attention span pick up the phone and speak to FBI is getting shorter and he keeps wanis getting shorter and he keeps wandering away from the subject at

One article written by Martin thinking of organizing a sting oper-Tolchin in The New York Times ation and offering free rooms in the reported that Representative Robert Michel, the House Republican

leader, urged the esident to ort a federal health insurance program for cat-strophic illness. president to suping a story about a welfare (amily

living in a plush hotel in New York at enor- Buchwald mous cost to the taxpayer. When it was pointed out to the president ily who lives in a deluxe hotel can that health insurance is not a welfare program. Reagan is said to

Before anyone comes to any conclusions that the president has buzzes the Air Force command changed since the Republicans lost center. "Any photos of the welfare the Senate and the United States family who are living off the fat of lost the contra money in Switzerland, let me say the story of a wel-

White House sources say the tors." president is obsessed with finding this family and showing them up for what they are — liberal chiselers feeding at the government

ough. what fancy hotel would you hole up in in New York?" ducing the family is that he heard the story about them secondhand. He can't remember who told it to him, and so he has been forced to instigate a search himself. It's taken up a great deal of his time.

They say the president will sit in

City Ruins Found in China

The Associated Press BEIJING - Remains of 19 ancient cities have been uncovered in people what kind of welfare burns an area of China's far north previously thought to have been an uninhabited marshland. The official Xinhua news agency says that the cities found on reclaimed land in Heilongiang province appear to have been occupied by the Yilou people 2,000 years ago.

"Bill, did you find them yet?" 'No, Mr. President. But we're Ritz Carlton to anyone now on welfare. We think that way we could smoke them out."

"What about the Plaza, Bill?" "We've got every room wired and we're giving lie detector tests to anyone who gets on the elevator."

"They have to be somewhere," the president protests. "A welfare family can't just disappear among eight million people in a city like

Webster says, "The FBI SWAT team is raiding Mrs. Helmsley's Palace tomorrow "Be careful, Bill. A welfare fam-

be very dangerous." The president hangs up and

family who are living off the fat of "No, sir. Today's satellite pic-

fare family living in a plush hotel in tures show nothing but a string of New York has been bugging Reamuggings and a dezen city commismuggings and a dozen city commissioners being paid off by contrac-

dent do you want to check over this trillion-dollar budget?" "Don, if you were a welfare cheat

"How about the Hilton?" "That's a thought. Why don't we stay there the next time we're in the city. Then when I'm taking a nap Pat Buchanan can hold you up on his shoulders and you can peek

"I think you ought to read this latest Senate report which tells how badly you fouled up on the Iran

"What I'd like to do," says Reagan, "is drag the entire family on television and show the American are living in our best hotels these

That's fine, sir. Now what do you want to do about the contras in

"Fly them up here and have them search the Waldorf Astoria room by room."

Arab Writes an 'Israeli' Novel

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

TERUSALEM — An Israeli Arab has written a novel in the Hebrew language, and it has set the Israeli literary world on its

The novel, "Arabesques," by Anton Shammas, appeared last April and has become a hugely successful best seller, with 21,000 copies sold.

The reaction has ranged from literary praise and fascination to nent and disquiet. Israelis seem torn between pride that their hold over Israel is such that even a local Arab now thinks of writing a novel in Hebrew, and unease at the notion that the language they had thought of as their sive patrimony must now be shared with none other than a Palestinian Christian.

"Hebrew literature has always been the literature of a tribe. Yael Lotan, the literary critic for the newspaper Al Hamishmar, wrote in her review of "Arabesques." "And suddenly, into this provincial-tribal choir bursts an author who is flesh of our flesh, an integral part of our Israeli lives — and yet someone who is not Jewish, who does not bear the burden of Jewish consciousness but the consciousnes of a different nationality. And he writes Hebrew and he speaks to us, and the things he speaks about come from the other side of the mirror in which we have grown

used to looking at ourselves." Shammas a 38-year-old Palestinian from the village of Fassuta in northern Israel, sat one day recently in a Jerusalem coffee house and told what had brought him to write a Hebrew novel.

He is among a minority of Israeli Arabs born after 1948 who see themselves as more Israeli than Palestinian. For him, "Israeli" is a secular term.

By writing in Hebrew, Shammas was trying to say to Israelis that he is among them, that he finds his national identity within their body politic and will not be happy moving to a Palestinian West Bank or Jordanian state. His novel, he says, is a declara-



Anton Shaumas: "The question is not who is a Jew, but who is an Israeli?"

tion that after spending his whole life here he has much more in common with the average Israeli than with the average Palestinian

or Arab living in Jordan. "The question is not who is a Jew," he said, "but who is an Israeli? I tried in a literary form to prove to myself and others that there is something called 'Israeli' that is not necessarily Jewish. As one of the critics said, this is actually the first 'Israeli' novel ever to

The story line in "Arabesques," is, as the title suggests, rich and elaborate. For twothirds of the 240-page book, Shammas recounts the last 150 years of life in Fassuta. The other one-third takes place primarily in Paris and at the University of Iowa, where the author attended an international writing program.

The book, largely autobiographical, has two narrators with the same name - one the prodnct of the village and the other the product of the modern Israeli state. The village part of the novel is written, like an arabesque, with

as the narrator moves back and forth between past and present.

The one-third that takes place abroad is written in a very straightforward Hebrew and with a chronological sense of time. Nevertheless, it leads nowhere.

The contrast between the two senses of time is the key, Shammas said. The richness of the village portrait underlines the notion that identity is woven in the interaction between a person and his surroundings and is not something that can be imposed just because a person was born into a specific place at one moment un-

der a particular political regime. But when the narrator, Shammas, moves off to Iowa City and Paris, where he is forced to assume the identity of an Israeli Arab, seen as neither fully Israeli nor fully Arab, the story and lan-

"I like the book very much as literature," said the Israeli novelist A.B. Ychoshua. "Just as Nabokov writing in English added something to the language by the special angle he brought to it, so Anton has done with Hebrew. His Hebrew was very sophisticat-

Shammas and his family moved to Haifa when he was young and he attended a mixed Jewish-Arab high school, where he developed a deep knowledge of, and interest in, the image of the Arab in Hebrew literature.

After high school, he earned bachelor's degree in English liter ature from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he has lived since 1968. For 10 years he worked as a producer of Arabic programs at the Israeli television. while writing three books of poet ry — two in Hebrew and one in Arabic — and many Hebrew-Arand translations.
/ In/the author's mind, his novel

is as much a challenge to Israelis as an embrace. In a recent peace essay, Shammas addressed his Jewish compatriots, saying: "We both don't know to what extent we are part of each other's hands —you playing the right hand and me playing the left one. But some of your fingers are mine now and some of my fingers are yours That complicates things. After I have written this book, which I consider to be my real identity card, it's so problematic to kick me out. I will go, but will you fell better after that?"

PEOPLE

A Home for Reagans?

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, may retire to a \$2.5 million estate in the exclusive Bel Air section of Los Angeles, White House officials say. A group of nearly 20 friends of the Resgans spokesman for Mrs. Reagan. The friends, including Holmes Tuttle, a California busineseman, set up a holding company to buy the home and are now leasing it back to the previous owner, Crispen said. The spokesman said the Reagans had not decided whether to purchase the home from the holding company which the president leaves office in January 1989, but that there was no legal obligation to do so. The Reagans own a ranch near Santa Barbara, California, but their friends thought they would want a larger residence. The estate reportedly has a pool, 6,500 square feet (about 600 square meters) of living space and one and a quarter acres of real estate.

Jerry Hall, the fashion model and longtime companion of rock star Mick Jagger, says her acrest in Barbados for marimana posses last week was a "terrible, freak mistake" that occurred when she picked up a package at the airport that wasn't hers. "I'm sure that it will all be straightened out and the charges dropped," Hall, 30, said in a telephone interview with The Associated Press. She was arrested Wednesday at Grantley Adams In-ternational Airport outside Bridgeport and charged with possession of 20 pounds of marijuana. She said she went to the airport after an airline called her to tell her they had found a parcel of her belongings that had been misplaced. They showed me a box with a label G. Hall that did not fit the description of the bag I was expecting," she said "I said to the cusment Year, being celebrated toms officer that I didn't think it was mine and I wanted to open it dorf sought to express "U.S. soli-and see." Inside, she said, were darity with the European Commuand sec." Inside, she said, these plastic packages. One was nity in its efforts to ensure a cleane open and it had plant leaves and more healthful environment seeds sticking out. I said, 'This is not mine.' " Hall said her package of belongings sent by her butler from the nearby island of Mustique, where she has a vacation home, had since been found in a locker at the airport in Barbados. A Feb. 13 trial date has been set.

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The Reverend Robert Drings who left Congress as a result of a papal directive banning priests from partisan politics, was honored Sunday with the first Arms Control Advocacy Award from the Lawyers purchased the home Aug. 21, ac- for Nuclear Arms Control. Drinan cording to Elaine Crispen, a served in the House from Massachusetts from 1971 until 1981. when Pape John Paul II ordered him not to seek re-election. He was the first Roman Catholic priest to serve as a regular voting member of Congress. Drinan, 56, now teaches at Georgetown University's Law Center in Washington.

> Fernando Bujones, the American dancer who shared leading roles with Mikhail Baryshnikov at American Ballet Theatre before leaving the company after a dispute, has also been invited to appear with the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow. Yuri Grigorovich, artistic director of the Bolshoi, mentioned the invitation. virtually unprecedented for an American in recent times, while in Los Angeles to prepare for his company's appearance there in Angust. Grigorovich said that he had received permission from the Soviet Ministry of Culture to bring certain artists of international rep to a broad-ranging festival in Mos-cow next month. He startled the arts world last week when he extended similar invitations to Baryshnikov and Natalia Makarova, both Soviet defectors. "I do not have tea with Mr. Gorbacher every day," he said referring to the Soviet leader, "but these plans reflect his sympathy."

In Brussels, the U.S. ambar to the European Community has composed a march, which he pre-sented to the 12-nation group tothroughout 1987. William Middennity in its efforts to ensure a cleaner through the piece, entitled the "European Community March," the U.S. delegation said. The ambassador is an amateur composer and conductor whose works include more than 100 marches, seven symphonies, a violin concerto and ar opera, a spokesman said.

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